

REQUEST FOR FILING NATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION

Under 35 USC 111(a) and Rule 53(b)

(Not for Provisional or PCT cases)

**PATENT
APPLICATION**

WITH SIGNED DECLARATION

NONPROVISIONAL

Asst. Commissioner of Patents
Washington, D.C. 200231

Herewith is the PATENT APPLICATION of
Inventor(s): KIJIMA, Takayuki et al

Title ELECTRONIC IMAGING SYSTEM

(Our Deposit Account No. 03-3975)

Our Order No. 30968 245024
C# M#

Atty. Dkt.: PMS 245024 9P007831
M# Client Ref

including:

Date: January 20, 1998

1. Specification: 74 pages (only spec. and claims) 2. ☐ Specification in non-English language
3. Declaration ☒ Original ☐ Facsimile/Copy ☒ Abstract 1 page(s); 37 numbered claims
3 (a). ☒ Drawings: 23 sheet(s) ☐ informal; ☒ formal of size: ☒ A4 ☐ 11" ☐ 13"

4. **AMEND the specification** please by inserting before the first line: — This is a ☐ Continuation-in-Part
☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation ☐ Substitute Application (MPEP 201.09) of:

4(a) ☐ National Appln. No. / filed (M#)

4(b) ☐ International Appln. No. / filed / which
designated the U.S.

5. ☐ See top first page re continuing application ("X" box only if information is there)

6. ☒ Attached is an assignment and cover sheet. Please return the recorded assignment to the undersigned.

7. ☐ Prior application is assigned to

by Assignment recorded / Reel / Frame /

8. **FOREIGN** priority is claimed under 35 USC 119(a)-(d)/365(b) based on filing in JAPAN

Application No.	Filing Date	Application No.	Filing Date
(1) 7831/1997	20 JAN 1997	(2)	
(3)		(4)	
(5)		(6)	
(7)		(8)	
(9)		(10)	

10. / (No.) Certified copy (copies): ☐ attached; ☐ previously filed (date) /
in U.S. Application No. / filed on /

11. ☐ Attached: / (No.) Verified Statement(s) establishing "small entity" status under Rules 9 & 27.

12. **DOMESTIC/INTERNATIONAL** priority is claimed under 35 USC 119(e)/120/365(c) based on the following provisional,
nonprovisional and/or PCT international application(s):

Application No.	Filing Date	Application No.	Filing Date
(1)		(2)	
(3)		(4)	
(5)		(6)	
(7)		(8)	
(9)		(10)	

13. ☐ Attached:

14. ☐ This application is being filed under Rule 53(b)(2) since an inventor is named in the enclosed Declaration who was not named in the prior application.

15. ☐ Preliminary Amendment:

THE FOLLOWING FILING FEE IS BASED ON CLAIMS AS FILED LESS ANY ABOVE CANCELLED

				Large/Small Entity		Fee Code
16. Basic Filing Fee				\$790/\$395	\$790	101/201
17. Total Effective Claims	52	minus 20 =	*32	x \$22/\$11 =	+ 704	103/203
18. Independent Claims	8	minus 3 =	*5	x \$82/\$41 =	+ 410	102/202
*If answer is zero or less, enter "0"						
19. If any proper multiple dependent claim (ignore improper) is present, add (Leave this line blank if this is a reissue application)				+ \$270/\$135	+ 0	104/204
20.				TOTAL FILING FEE ENCLOSED =		\$1904
21. If "non-English" box 2 is X'd, add Rule 17(k) processing fee				+ \$130/\$130	+ 0	139
22. If "assignment" box 6 is X'd, add recording fee				+ \$40/\$40	+ 40	581
23. <input type="checkbox"/> Attached is a Petition/Fee under Rule No.				+ \$130/\$130	+ 0	122
24.				TOTAL FEE ENCLOSED =		\$1944

CHARGE STATEMENT: The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fee specifically authorized hereafter, or any missing or insufficient fee(s) filed, or asserted to be filed, or which should have been filed herewith or concerning any paper filed hereafter, and which may be required under Rules 16-18 (missing or insufficient fee only) now or hereafter relative to this application and the resulting Official document under Rule 20, or credit any overpayment, to our Account/Order Nos. shown in the heading hereof for which purpose a duplicate copy of this sheet is attached.

This CHARGE STATEMENT does not authorize charge of the issue fee until/unless an issue fee transmittal form is filed.

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NOTE: File in duplicate with 2 post card receipts (PAT-103) & attachments

APPLICATION UNDER UNITED STATES PATENT LAWS

Invention: ELECTRONIC IMAGING SYSTEM

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This is a:

- ☐ Provisional Application
- ☒ Regular Utility Application
- ☐ Continuing Application
- ☐ PCT National Phase Application
- ☐ Design Application
- ☐ Reissue Application
- ☐ Plant Application
- ☐ Substitute Specification

Sub. Spec Filed _____
in App. No. _____ / _____

SPECIFICATION

ELECTRONIC IMAGING SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an electronic imaging system and, more particularly, to electronic imaging apparatus, in which pixel signals are read out from a solid-state image sensor having a two-dimensional pixel array and used for recording a still picture or for dynamic image processing.

With recent advancement of fine processing techniques, solid-state image sensors such as CCDs for converting optical image to electric image signal, have a trend for increasing pixel density.

In view of the pixel density, as such high pixel density CCD, an inter-line solid-state image sensor with a pixel density corresponding to, for instance, 1,000,000 pixels, is capable of providing the image at a frame rate of 10 to 15 frames per second when driven by sequential scan driving at a frequency of 20 MHz (megahertz) or below.

The frame rate noted above, however, is not sufficient for the case of using the image data as dynamic image data. Specifically, with such image data an electronic imaging system, which employs the above solid-state imaging element and includes a control system requiring dynamic image data, cannot fast execute such processes as auto focus (AF) control, auto exposure (AE) control and auto white balance (AWB) control.

This will now be described with reference Fig. 24 of the accompanying drawings.

Referring to Fig. 24, which is a time chart illustrating CCD output data and liquid crystal display data obtainable by prior art CCD drive means, labeled 1/60 VD is a vertical sync signal with a cycle time of 1/60 seconds. Under control of this vertical sync signal, output data illustrated as A, B, C, D, E, ... are obtained from a CCD at a frame rate of 10 frames per second.

In a system with a liquid crystal display, it is necessary to set a frame rate of about 60 frames per second for liquid crystal display driving. Otherwise, satisfactory display cannot be obtained for such reason as the reaction of crystal. To solve this problem, the display frame rate for display is increased by storing each frame of CCD output data in a memory or the like and providing the stored frame data a certain number of times.

Specifically, data A, for instance, outputted from the CCD and stored in the memory, is provided as liquid crystal display data repeatedly, six times, for instance. Since the data A is provided at a rate of 10 frames per second as noted above, the liquid crystal display data is provided at a rate of 60 frames per second.

The above drive means always require provision of a memory or like means. From the standpoint of

the cost, however, it is not desirable to use an expensive memory for the sole frame rate control purpose.

Another problem is encountered when using the above CCD output data as control data for processing with high rate dynamic image data, for instance AF (auto focus) data as shown in parentheses as CCD output data in Fig. 24, or as control data for AE or AWB.

With a single frame of CCD output data, AF control, for instance, cannot always be obtained. Heretofore, AF has been controlled by using a plurality of frames. Dynamic image data at the frame rate of only 10 frames per second as noted above, requires long AF time.

Particularly, time-consuming AF, AE or AWB is very disadvantageous for an electronic still camera used as electronic imaging system for taking still pictures, because it is very important with such camera to time shutter chances without missing. In this viewpoint, the time-consuming AF, AE or AWB is very disadvantageous.

Besides, where the obtainable frame rate is only about 10 frames per second as noted above, it is necessary to execute the AF, AE and AWB controls in parallel processes in order for the controls to be made in due time. A memory or the like should be used or the circuit scale should be increased, which

is disadvantageous from the standpoint of the cost.

In order to increase the frame rate without use of any memory, it is conceivable to have resort to a thin-down scan read means. In the prior art,
5 thin-down scan reading is made in a manner, which will now be described with reference to Figs. 25 and 26.

Fig. 25 is a view illustrating the configuration of an example of color filter in a
10 prior art solid-state image sensor.

The line sequential filter configuration shown in Fig. 25 is well known as Bayer array of original colors. In this array, a 1-st line consists of alternate red (R) and green (G) pixels. A 2-nd line
15 consists of alternate green (G) and blue (B) pixels. Subsequent odd lines have the same configuration as the 1-st line, and subsequent even lines have the same configuration as the 2-nd line. This Bayer array of original colors is a color difference line
20 sequential filter array, which is usually used in a commonly called whole pixel read CCD.

Fig. 26 illustrates a purely every other line thin-down scan, which is usually conceivable for increasing the frame rate in a CCD by a
25 thinning-down process.

By such thin-down scan read, however, only odd lines, for instance 1-st, 3-rd, 5-th, etc. lines, are read out. Therefore, with a CCD having the

Bayer array filter configuration as shown in Fig. 25, only RG lines (containing red information) shown as (CR) in Fig. 26, are read out. In other words, blue (B) signal (containing blue information) present in even lines (as shown as (CB) in Fig. 26) cannot be obtained.

As shown above, the purely every other line thin-down scan read for increasing the frame rate cannot permit all of G, R and B signals to be obtained at all times for increasing the frame rate. Therefore, the CCD output data cannot be used as color data for the liquid crystal display purpose, that is, it cannot be suitably used for an electronic still camera which has a liquid crystal display.

As described above, for driving a high pixel density inter-line solid-state image sensor at a frame rate suitable for dynamic image signal processing, a high drive frequency is necessary, and the above frame rate is insufficient in sequential scan driving at a frequency of 20 MHz or below.

The thin-down scan is conceived to solve this problem. As described before, however, in a whole pixel CCD image sensor which usually uses a color filter having a Bayer array or like color difference line sequential array, the thin-down scan gives rise to missing of color signal, making it impossible to obtain necessary color signal.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention was made in view of the above circumstances, and has an object of providing an electronic imaging system, which can provide a
5 high frame rate output from a solid-state image sensor without use of high drive frequency.

The featured electronic imaging system of the present invention and advantages thereof compared with the prior art are summarized as follows:

- 10 (1) An electronic imaging system comprising:
a solid-state image sensor having a two dimensional array of pixels capable of converting light incident thereon to electric signal, the pixels being arranged in a plurality of horizontal
15 lines, the lines being arranged vertically one under another; and

control means for selectively controlling a mode for sequential scan reading the whole pixels of the solid-state image sensor for still picture
20 recording, and a mode for reading out pixel signals of k (k being a positive integer) vertically continuous lines of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording or dynamic image processing.

In the prior art, when sequential scan driving
25 an inter-line solid-state image sensor of, for instance, a 1,000,000 pixel class at 20 Mhz or below, the frame rate was 10 to 15 frames per second, making it impossible a process of control

requiring dynamic image data, for instance.

According to the invention as set forth in (1) above, it is possible to improve the frame rate to (whole line number)/k times compared to the case of sequential scan reading the whole lines. It is thus possible to provide an electronic imaging system, which can provide a solid-state image sensor output at an increased frame rate without use of any high drive frequency.

(2) The electronic imaging system as set in (1), in which the control means controls a mode of reading a plurality of k line blocks each of k lines in the whole lines for still picture recording or dynamic image processing.

According to the invention as set forth in (2), in addition to obtaining the same effects as those according to the invention as set forth in (1), it is possible to improve the frame rate to (whole line number)/(k x (number of k line blocks)) times compared to the case of sequential scan reading the whole lines.

(3) The electronic imaging system as set forth in (1) or (2), in which the control means reads out pixel signals concerning k lines and controls dynamic image processing of the read-out signals or using the dynamic image processed signal as AF, AE or AWB control data.

In the prior art, since the obtainable frame

rate was, for instance, 10 to 15 frames per second, the AF, AE or AWB control was time-consuming, making it impossible to be ready for still picture photography in a short period of time.

5 According to the invention as set forth in (3), in addition to obtaining the same effects as those obtainable according to the invention as set forth in (1) or (2), the frame rate for the AF, AE or AWB control was improved to (whole line number)/k or
10 (whole line number)/(k × (number of k line blocks)) times, making it possible to be ready for still picture photography in a shorter period of time. In addition, it is possible to fast obtain pixel signals concerning an area necessary for the AF, AE
15 or AWB control.

(4) The electronic imaging system as set forth in (1) or (2), in which the control means reads out pixel signals concerning k lines and controls
dynamic image processing of the read-out signals or
20 using the dynamic processed signal as AF, AE or AWB control data, the AF, AE and AWB control data being calculated sequentially each in each frame.

In the prior art, due to low frame rate it was necessary to make the AF, AE and AWB controls in
25 parallel processes, thus leading to circuit scale increase.

According to the invention as set forth in (4), in addition to obtaining the same effects as those

obtainable according to the invention as set fourth
in (1) or (2), it is possible to calculate AF, AE
and AWB control data sequentially, thus reducing
adverse effects of flicker which may be generated in
5 the individual data.

(5) An electronic imaging system comprising:

a solid-state image sensor having a two
dimensional array of pixels capable of converting
light incident thereon to electric signal, the
10 pixels being arranged in a plurality of horizontal
lines, the lines being arranged vertically one under
another; and

control, means for selectively controlling a
mode for sequential scan reading out pixel signals
15 concerning the whole pixels of the solid-state image
sensor for still picture recording, and a mode for
reading out pixel signals of n ($n \geq 1$, n being an
integer) lines among every m ($m \geq 3$, m being an
integer) vertically continuous lines in k ($k \geq 6$, k
20 being an integer) continuous lines of the
solid-state image sensor for still picture recording
or dynamic image processing.

In the prior art, when sequential scan driving
an inter-Line solid-state image sensor of, for
25 instance, a 1,000,000 pixel class at 20 Hz, for
instance, the frame rate was 10 to 15 frames per
second, making it impossible a process of control
requiring dynamic image data, for instance.

According to the invention as set forth in (5), the frame rate can be improved to $(m/n) \times (\text{whole line number})/k$ times compared to the case of sequential scan reading the whole lines. In addition, by thinning down lines, it is possible to obtain pixel signals concerning a broader area without frame rate sacrifice. It is thus possible to provide an electronic imaging system, which can provide a solid-state image sensor output at an increased frame rate without use of any high drive frequency.

(6) An electronic imaging system comprising:
a solid-state image sensor having a two dimensional array of pixels capable of converting light incident thereon to electric signal, the pixels being arranged in a plurality of horizontal lines, the lines being arranged vertically one under another; and

control, means for selectively controlling a mode for sequential scan reading out pixel signals concerning the whole pixels of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording, a mode for reading out pixel signals of n ($n \geq 1$, n being an integer) lines among every m ($m \geq 3$, m being an integer) vertically continuous lines in k ($k \geq 6$, k being an integer) continuous lines of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording or dynamic image processing, and a mode for reading

out pixel signals of n ($n \geq 1$, n being an integer)
lines among every m ($m \geq 3$, m being an integer)
vertically continuous lines of the solid-state image
sensor for still picture recording or dynamic image
5 processing.

According to the invention as set forth in (6),
thinned-down data of the whole photoelectric surface
area at a frame rate improved to m/n times and data
of some vertically continuous lines at a frame rate
10 improved to $(m/n) \times (\text{whole line number})/k$ times, can
be obtained as solid-state image sensor outputs. It
is thus possible to provide an electronic imaging
system, which can provide a solid-state image sensor
output at an increased frame rate without use of any
15 high drive frequency.

(7) The electronic imaging system as set in
(6), in which the control means controls a mode of
reading a plurality of k line blocks each of k lines
in the whole lines for still picture recording or
20 dynamic image processing.

According to the invention as set forth in (7),
in addition to obtaining the same effects as those
obtainable according to the invention as set forth
in (7), the frame rate can be improved to $(m/n) \times$
25 $(\text{whole line number})/(k \times (\text{number of } k \text{ line blocks}))$.

(8) The electronic imaging system as set forth
in (5), (6) or (7), in which pixel data obtained by
reading out pixel signals of n lines among every m

vertically continuous lines for still picture recording or dynamic image processing, is such that its color signal is line sequential data.

In a single plate camera, the solid-state image sensor filter is advantageously color line sequential from the standpoint of the resolution. With prior art means of purely thinning down one line among two lines, line sequential data cannot be obtained.

10 According to the invention as set forth in (8), in addition to obtaining the same effects as those obtainable according to the invention as set forth in (5), (6) or (7), line sequential color signal is obtainable, so that it is possible to obtain
15 necessary color signals without resolution sacrifice.

(9) The electronic imaging system as set forth in (5), (6) or (7), in which the solid-state image sensor has line sequential color filters.

20 According to the invention as set forth in (9), in addition to obtaining the same effects as those obtainable according to the invention as set forth in (6) or (7), it is possible to obtain line sequential color signal with either sequential scan read mode
25 output or every m line read mode output.

(10) The electronic imaging system as set forth in (5), (6) or (7), in which $m = 2\alpha + 1$ (α being a positive integer) and $n = 1$.

With prior art means of purely thinning down one line among two lines or the like, line sequential data cannot be obtained.

According to the invention as set forth in (10), in addition to obtaining the same effects as those obtainable according to the invention as set forth in (5), (6) or (7), it is possible, in the case of using a line sequential filter, to obtain line sequential image signal directly therefrom.

(11) The electronic imaging system as set forth in (5), (6) or (7), in which signal having been dynamic image processed in either one of the modes noted above can be used for AF, AE or AWB control.

In the prior art, since the obtainable frame rate was, for instance, 10 to 15 frames per second, the AF, AE or AWB control was time-consuming, making it impossible to be ready for still picture photography in a short period of time.

According to the invention as set forth in (11), in addition to obtaining the same effects as those obtainable according to the invention as set forth in (5), (6) and (7), the frame rate for the AF, AE or AWB control was improved to $(m/n) \times (\text{whole line number})/k$ or $(m/n) \times (\text{whole line number})/(k \times (\text{number of } k \text{ line blocks}))$, making it possible to be ready for still picture photography in a short period of time. In addition, it is possible to fast obtain pixel signals concerning an area necessary

for the AF, AE or AWB control.

(12) The electronic imaging system according to (5), (6) or (7), in which dynamic image processed signal obtained in either of the above modes is used
5 as AF, AE or AWB control data, the AF, AE or AWB control data being calculated sequentially each in each frame.

In the prior art, due to low frame rate it was necessary to make the AF, AE and AWB controls in
10 parallel processes, thus leading to circuit scale increase.

According to the invention as set forth in (12), in addition to obtaining the same effects as those obtainable according to the invention as set
15 forth in (5), (6) or (7), it is possible to calculate AF, AE and AWB control data sequentially, thus reducing adverse effects of flicker which may be generated in the individual data.

(13) The electronic imaging system as set forth
20 in (6), in which the control means selects a mode for reading out pixel signals concerning n lines among m vertical continuous lines when obtaining dynamic image processed signal to be supplied to a display provided in it or an external display
25 provided outside it or to be used as AE or AF control data, and selects a mode of reading out pixel signals concerning n lines among m vertically continuous lines in k continuous lines when

obtaining dynamic image processed signal to be used
as AF or AE control data.

Pixel signals read out from pixels in only some
lines of the solid-state image sensor, were not
5 suited for being directly displayed on the whole
display screen in the prior art.

According to the invention as set forth in
(13), in addition to obtaining the same effects as
those obtainable according to the invention as set
10 forth in (6), a mode to be used for display is
provided separately from the mode of processing data
at the frame rate improved to $(m/n) \times (\text{whole line number})/k$ or $(m/n) \times (\text{Whole line number})/(k \times$
 $(\text{number of } k \text{ line blocks}))$ times. It is thus
15 possible to display image concerning the whole
display screen by using data obtained by thinning
down lines constituting the whole photoelectric
surface.

(14) An electronic imaging system comprising:
20 a solid-state image sensor having a
two-dimensional array of pixels capable of
converting light incident thereon to electric
signal, the pixels being arranged in a plurality of
horizontal lines, the lines being arranged
25 vertically one under another; and

control means for selectively controlling a
mode for sequential scan reading out pixel signals
concerning the whole pixels of the solid-state image

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sensor for still picture recording, and a mode for reading out pixel signal sums each of n ($n \geq 2$, n being an integer) lines among m ($m \geq 3$, m being an integer) in k ($k \geq 6$, k being an integer) continuous
5 lines of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording or dynamic image processing.

In the prior art, when sequential scan driving an inter-line solid-state image sensor of, for instance, a 1,000,000 pixel class at 20 MHz or
10 below, the frame rate was 10 to 15 frames per second, making it impossible a process of control requiring dynamic image data, for instance.

According to the invention as set forth in (14), the frame rate can be improved to $m \times$ (whole
15 line number)/ k times compared to the case of sequential scan reading the whole lines. In addition, it is possible to obtain data of an increased dynamic range as solid-state image sensor output by adding together signals of n lines. It is
20 thus possible to provide an electronic imaging system, which can provide a solid-state image sensor output at an increased frame rate without use of any high drive frequency.

(15) An electronic imaging system comprising:
25 a solid-state image sensor having a two-dimensional array of pixels capable of converting light incident thereon to electric signal, the pixels being arranged in a plurality of

horizontal lines, the lines being arranged vertically one under another; and

control means for selectively controlling a mode for sequential scan reading out pixel signals concerning the whole pixels of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording, a mode for reading out pixel signal sums each of n ($n \geq 2$, n being an integer) lines among m ($m \geq 3$, m being an integer) lines of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording or dynamic image processing, and a mode for reading out pixel signal sums of n lines among m lines in k ($k \geq 6$, k being an integer) continuous lines of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording or dynamic image processing.

According to the invention as set forth in (15), thinned-down data of the whole photoelectric surface area at a frame rate improved to m times and data of some continuous lines at a frame rate improved to $m \times (\text{whole line number})/k$ times, can be obtained as solid-state image sensor outputs. It is thus possible to provide an electronic imaging system, which can provide a solid-state image sensor output at an increased frame rate without use of any high drive frequency.

(16) The electronic imaging system as set in (14) or (15), in which the control means controls a mode of reading a plurality of k line blocks each of k lines in the whole lines for still picture

recording or dynamic image processing.

According to the present invention as set forth in (16), in addition to obtaining the same effects as those according to the present invention as set forth in (14) or (15), it is possible to improve the frame rate to $(\text{whole line number}) / (k \times (\text{number of } k \text{ line blocks}))$ times compared to the case of sequential scan reading the whole lines.

(17) The electronic imaging system as set forth in (14), (15) or (16), in which image data obtained by reading out pixel signal sums each of n lines among m vertically continuous lines for still picture recording or dynamic image processing, is such that its color signal is line sequential data.

Where a line sequential filter is used as color filters of the solid-state image sensor, pure addition of signals results in mixing of color signals.

According to the invention as set forth in (17), in addition to obtaining the same effects as those obtainable according to the invention as set forth in (14), (15) or (16), line sequential color signal is obtainable, so that it is possible to obtain necessary color signals without resolution sacrifice.

(18) The electronic imaging system as set forth in (14), (15) or (16), in which the solid-state image sensor has a line sequential filter as color

filter.

According to the invention as set forth in (18), in addition to obtaining the same effects as those obtainable according to the invention as set forth in (14), (15) and (16), it is possible to obtain line sequential color signal with either sequential scan read mode output or every m line read mode output.

(19) The electronic imaging system as set forth in (14), (15) or (16), in which the n lines for addition are constituted by the same color filter.

According to the invention as set forth in (19), in addition to obtaining the same effects as those obtainable according to the invention as set forth in (14), (15) and (16), no color signals are mixed together, and it is possible to reduce adverse effects of moire or the like.

(20) The electronic imaging system as set forth in (14), (15) or (16), in which the addition n lines are constituted by the same color filter, and different n line addition filter are provided for every m lines.

According to the invention as set forth in (20), in addition to obtaining the same effects as those obtainable according to the invention as set forth in (14), (15) and (16), it is possible to obtain line sequential color signal for every m lines.

(21) The electronic imaging system as set forth in (19), in which $m = 2\alpha + 1$ (α being a positive integer).

According to the invention as set forth in (21), in addition to obtaining the same effects as those obtainable according to the invention as set forth in (19), signals of n lines among every m lines, i.e., every odd number of lines. This means that when obtaining line sequential color signal for every m lines, data of the closest line to an adjacent m line block is used, so that it is possible to suppress false color generation in a simultaneous process.

(22) The electronic imaging system as set forth in (14), (15) or (16), in which dynamic image processed signal obtained in either of the above modes is used for AF, AE or AWB control data.

In the prior art, since the obtainable frame rate was, for instance, 10 to 15 frames per second, the AF, AE or AWB control was time-consuming, making it impossible to be ready for still picture photography in a short period of time.

According to the invention as set forth in (22), in addition to obtaining the same effects as those obtainable according to the invention as set forth in (14), (15) or (16), the frame rate for AF control is imposed to $m \times (\text{whole line number})/k$ or $m \times (\text{whole line number})/(k \times (\text{number of } k \text{ line}))$

blocks)) , thus permitting faster operation. In addition, only image signal concerning an area necessary for the AF control is fast obtainable.

(23) The electronic imaging system as set forth
5 in (14), (15) or (16), in which dynamic image processed signal obtained in either of the above modes is used as AF, AE or AWB control data, AF, AE and AWB control data being calculated sequentially each in each frame.

10 In the prior art, due to low frame rate it was necessary to make the AF, AE and AWB controls in parallel processes, thus leading to circuit scale increase.

According to the invention as set forth in
15 (23), in addition to obtaining the same effects as those obtainable according to the invention as set forth in (14), (15) or (16), it is possible to calculate AF, AE and AWB control data sequentially, thus reducing adverse effects of flicker which may
20 be generated in the individual data.

(24) The electronic imaging system as set forth in (15), in which the control means selects a mode of reading out pixel signal sums each of n lines among m vertically continuous lines when obtaining
25 dynamic image processed signal to be displayed on a display provided in it, to be supplied to an external display provided outside it or to be used as AE or AWB control data, and selects a mode of

reading out pixel signals of n lines among every m
vertically continuous lines in k continuous lines
when obtaining dynamic image processed signal to be
used as AF or AE control data.

- 5 Pixel signals read out from pixels in only some
lines of the solid-state image sensor were not
suited for being directly displayed on the whole
display screen in the prior art.

According to the invention as set forth in
10 (24), in addition to obtaining the same effects as
those obtainable according to the invention as set
forth in (15), a mode to be used for display is
provided separately from the mode of processing data
at the frame rate improved to $m \times (\text{whole line}$
15 $\text{number})/k$ or $m \times (\text{whole line number})/(k \times (\text{number of}$
 $k \text{ line blocks}))$ times. It is thus possible to
display image concerning the whole display screen by
using data obtained by thinning down lines
constituting the whole photoelectric surface.

- 20 (25) An electronic imaging system comprising:
a solid-state image sensor having a
two-dimensional array of pixels capable of
converting light incident thereon to electric
signal, the pixels being arranged in a plurality of
25 horizontal rows or lines, the lines being arranged
vertically one under another; and

control means for selectively controlling a
mode for sequential scan reading out pixel signals

concerning the whole pixels of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording, and a mode for reading out pixel signal sums each of every q ($q \geq 3$, q being an integer) vertically continuous lines in k ($k \geq 6$, k being an integer) lines of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording or dynamic image processing.

In the prior art, when sequential scan driving an inter-line solid-state image sensor of, for instance, a 1,000,000 pixel class at 20 MHz or below, the frame rate was 10 to 15 frames per second, making it impossible a process of control requiring dynamic image data, for instance.

According to the invention as set forth in (25), the frame rate can be improved to $q \times$ (whole line number)/ k times compared to the case of sequential scan reading the whole lines. In addition, it is possible to obtain data of an increased dynamic range as solid-state image sensor output by adding together signals of q lines. It is thus possible to provide an electronic imaging system, which can provide a solid-state image sensor output at an increased frame rate without use of any high drive frequency.

(26) An electronic imaging system comprising:
a solid-state image sensor having a two-dimensional array of pixels capable of converting light incident thereon to electric

signal, the pixels being arranged in a plurality of horizontal lines, the lines being arranged vertically one under another; and

control means for selectively controlling a
5 mode for sequential scan reading out pixel signals concerning the whole pixels of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording, a mode for reading out pixel signals of n ($n \geq 1$, n being an integer) lines among m ($m \geq 3$, m being an integer)
10 vertically continuous lines of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording or dynamic image processing, and a mode for reading out pixel signal sums each of q ($q \geq 3$, q being an integer) vertically continuous lines in k ($k \geq 6$, k being an
15 integer) lines of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording or dynamic image processing.

According to the invention as set forth in (26), thinned-down data of the whole photoelectric surface area at a frame rate improved m/n times and
20 data of a certain vertically continuous line area at a frame rate improved to $q \times 1(\text{whole line number})/k$ times, can be obtained as solid-state image sensor outputs. In addition, data of addition and data of non-addition of different filter color data can be
25 obtained. It is thus possible to provide a solid-state imaging system, which can provide a solid-state image sensor output at an increased frame rate without use of any high drive frequency.

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(27) An electronic imaging system comprising:
a solid-state image sensor having a
two-dimensional array of pixels capable of
converting light incident thereon to electric
5 signal, the pixels being arranged in a plurality of
horizontal lines, the lines being arranged
vertically one under another; and
control means for selectively controlling a
mode for sequential scan reading out pixel signals
10 concerning the whole pixels of the solid-state image
sensor for still picture recording, a mode for
reading out pixel signal sums each of n ($n \geq 2$, n
being an integer) lines among m ($m \geq 3$, m being an
integer) vertically continuous lines of the
15 solid-state image sensor for still picture recording
or dynamic image processing, and a mode for reading
out pixel signal sums each of q ($q \geq 1$, q being an
integer) lines in k ($k \geq 6$, k being an integer)
continuous lines of the solid-state image sensor for
20 still picture recording or dynamic image processing.

According to the invention as set forth in
(27), thinned-down data of the whole photoelectric
surface areas at a frame rate improved to m times
and data of a certain vertically continuous line
25 area at a frame rate improved to $q \times$ (whole line
number)/ k , can be obtained as solid-state image
sensor outputs. In addition, data of addition and
data of non-addition of different filter color data

can be obtained as solid-state image sensor outputs.
It is thus possible to provide an electronic imaging
system, which can provide a solid-state image sensor
output at an increased frame rate without use of any
5 high drive frequency.

(28) The electronic imaging system as set forth
in (25), (26) ore (27), in which the control means
has a mode of reading a plurality of k line blocks
for still picture recording or dynamic image
10 processing.

According to the invention as set forth in
(28), in addition to obtaining the same effects as
those obtainable according to the invention as set
forth in (25), (26) and (27), the frame rate can be
15 improved to $q \times (\text{whole line number}) / (k \times (\text{number of}$
 $k \text{ line blocks}))$ times compared to the case of
sequential scan reading the whole lines.

(29) The electronic imaging system as set forth
in (26), (27) or (28), in which the solid-state
20 image sensor has color filter constituted by line
sequential filter.

In the prior art, where the solid-state image
sensor has line sequential filters as color filters,
pure addition of signals may result in mixing
25 thereof.

According to the invention as set forth in
(29), in addition to obtaining the same effects as
those obtainable according to the invention as set

forth in (26), (27) or (28), it is possible to provide different combinations of addition filters for different modes.

(30) The electronic imaging system as set forth
5 in (27), in which the n addition lines are constituted by the same color filter.

According to the invention as set forth in (30), in addition to providing the same effects as those obtainable according to the invention as set
10 forth in (27), it is possible to reduce adverse effects of moire or the like without possibility of mixing of color signals.

(31) The electronic imaging system as set forth in (27), in which the n addition lines are
15 constituted by the same color filter, and different n line addition filters are provided for every m lines.

In the prior art, the same problems as described in connection with (29) were posed.

20 According to the invention as set forth in (31), in addition to obtaining the same effects as those obtainable according to the invention as set forth in (27), it is possible to obtain line sequential color signal for every m lines.

25 (32) The electronic imaging system as set forth in (26), in which $m = 2\alpha + 1$ (α being a positive integer) and $n = 1$.

According to the invention as set forth in

(32), in addition to obtaining the same effects as those obtainable according to the invention as set forth in (26), where the color filters are line sequential filters, it is possible to obtain line sequential image signal by reading one line for every odd lines as m lines.

(33) The electronic imaging system as set forth in (30), in which $m = 2\alpha + 1$ (α being a positive integer).

According to the invention as set forth in (33), in addition to obtaining the same effects as those obtainable according to the invention as set forth in (30), line sequential color signal is obtained for every m lines by adding the data of n lines for odd m lines on the basis of the data of lines closest to adjacent m line blocks. It is thus possible to suppress false color generation in a simultaneous process.

(34) The electronic imaging system as set forth in (25), (26), (27) and (28), in which dynamic image processed signal obtained in either of the above modes is used as AF, AE or AWB control data.

In the prior art, since the obtainable frame rate was, for instance, 10 to 15 frames per second, the AF, AE or AWB control was time-consuming, making it impossible to be ready for still picture photograph in a short period of time.

According to the invention as set forth in

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(34), in addition to obtaining the same effects as those obtainable according to the invention as set forth in (25), (26), (27) or (28), the frame rate for the AF, AE or AWB control was improved to $q \times$ (whole line number)/ k or $q \times$ (whole line number)/($k \times$ (number of k line blocks)) times. It is thus possible to obtain still faster operation. In addition, it is possible to fast obtain pixel signals concerning an area necessary for the AF, AE or AWB control.

(35) The electronic imaging system as set forth in (25), (26), (27) or (28), in which dynamic image processed signal obtained in either of the above modes is used as AF, AE or AWB control data, the AF, AE and AWB control data being calculated sequentially each in each frame.

In the prior art, due to low frame rate it was necessary to make the AF, AE and AWB controls in parallel processes, thus leading to circuit scale increase.

According to the invention as set forth in (35), in addition to obtaining the same effects as those obtainable according to the invention as set forth in (25), (26), (27) and (28), by sequentially calculating the AF, AE and AWB control data it is possible to alleviate adverse effects of flicker which may be generated in the individual data.

(36) An electronic imaging system as set forth

in (26), in which the control means selects a mode for reading out pixel signals of n lines among m vertically continuous lines when obtaining dynamic image processed signal to be displayed on a display provided in it or an external display provided outside it, to be supplied thereto or to be used as AE or AE control data, and selects a mode of reading out pixel signal sums each of q vertically continuous lines in k continuous lines when obtaining dynamic image processed signal to be used as AF or AE control data.

Pixel signals read out from pixels of only some lines of the solid-state image sensor were not suited for display on the whole display screen in the prior art.

According to the invention as set forth in (36), in addition to obtaining the same effects as those obtainable according to the invention as set forth in (26), with the mode used for display, which is provided separately from the mode of processing data at frame rate improved to $q \times (\text{whole line number})/k$ or $q \times (\text{whole line number})/(k \times (\text{number of } k \text{ line blocks}))$ times, it is possible to display image on the whole screen by using thinned-down data obtained from the whole photoelectric surface.

(37) The electronic imaging system as set forth in (27), in which the control means selects a mode pixel signal sums each of n lines among m

vertically continuous lines when obtaining dynamic image processed signal to be displayed on a display provide in it, to be supplied to an external display provided outside it or to be used as AE or AWB data, and selects a mode of reading out pixel signal sums each of q vertically continuous lines when obtaining dynamic image processed signal to be used as AF or AE control data.

According to the invention as set forth in (37), in addition to obtaining the same effects as those obtainable according to the invention as set forth in (27), with the mode used for display, which is provided separately from the mode of processing data at a frame rate improved to $q \times (\text{whole line number})/k$ or $q \times (\text{whole line number})/(k \times (\text{number of } k \text{ line blocks}))$ times, it is possible to display image concerning the whole screen by using thinned-down data obtained from the whole photoelectric surface.

Other objects and features will be clarified from the following description with reference to attached drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the construction of a first embodiment of the electronic imaging system according to the present invention;

Figs. 2(A) and 2(B) are views illustrating methods of reading out image data from lines of a

CCD in the first embodiment of the electronic
imaging system;

Fig. 3 is a time chart illustrating a CCD read
mode in the first embodiment of the electronic
5 imaging apparatus;

Fig. 4 is a view showing a k vertically
continuous line block which is read out in the first
embodiment of the electronic imaging system;

Fig. 5 is a view illustrating a case when a
10 plurality of k vertically continuous line blocks are
read out in the first embodiment of the electronic
imaging system;

Fig. 6 is a time chart illustrating a CCD read
mode and control data in the first embodiment of the
15 electronic imaging system;

Fig. 7 is a view illustrating a method of
reading out image data from CCD lines in a second
embodiment of the electronic imaging system
according to the present invention;

Figs. 8(A) and 8(B) views illustrating CCD read
20 modes in the second embodiment of the electronic
imaging system;

Fig. 9 is a view illustrating a k vertically
continuous line block which is read out in the
25 second embodiment of the electronic imaging system;

Fig. 10 is a view illustrating a case when a
plurality of k vertically continuous line blocks are
read out in the second embodiment of the electronic

imaging system;

Fig. 11 is a view illustrating line sequential color signal obtained by thin-down scan read in the second embodiment of the electronic imaging system;

5 Fig. 12 is a time chart illustrating CCD read modes and control data, as well as still picture recording, in the second embodiment of the electronic imaging system;

10 Fig. 13 is a view illustrating a method of reading out data from a CCD in a third embodiment of the electronic imaging system according to the present invention;

15 Fig. 14 is a view illustrating plural line signal charge addition in the third embodiment of the electronic imaging system;

 Figs. 15(A) and 15(B) are views illustrating CCD read modes in the third embodiment of the electronic imaging system;

20 Fig. 16 is a view illustrating line sequential color signal obtained in the third embodiment of the electronic imaging system;

25 Fig. 17 is a time chart illustrating CCD read modes and control data, as well as still picture recording, in the third embodiment of the electronic imaging system;

 Fig. 18 is a view illustrating a method of reading out image data from CCD lines in a fourth embodiment of the electronic imaging system

according to the present invention;

Fig. 19 is a view illustrating plural line signal charge addition in the fourth embodiment of the electronic imaging system;

5 Figs. 20(A) and 20(B) are views illustrating CCD read modes in the fourth embodiment of the electronic imaging system;

Figs. 21(A) and 21(B) are views showing other CCD read modes in the fourth embodiment of the
10 electronic imaging system;

Fig. 22 is a view illustrating that a signal close to luminance signal is obtainable by q addition in the fourth embodiment of the electronic imaging system:

15 Fig. 23 is a time chart illustrating CCD read modes and control signal, as well as still picture recording, in the fourth embodiment of the electronic imaging system;

Fig. 24 is a time chart illustrating CCD output data and liquid crystal display data obtainable by prior art CCD drive means;
20

Fig. 25 is a view illustrating a Bayer array color filter in a prior art CCD; and

Fig. 26 is a view illustrating thin-down scan reading of a CCD in a prior art electronic imaging system.
25

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Figs. 1 to 6 are views concerning a first

embodiment of the electronic imaging system according to the present invention. Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the electronic imaging system.

The illustrated electronic imaging system has a primary purpose of taking and recording still pictures. As shown in Fig. 1, the system comprises a CCD 1 which is a two-dimensional array solid-state image sensor for converting subject image incident through lenses and a stop 17 to electric signal, a correlative double-sampling (CDS) circuit 2 for removing reset noise and the like from the output of the CCD 1, a gain control amplifier (AMP) 3 for controlling the gain of the output of the correlative double-sampling circuit 2, an analog-to-digital (A/D) converter 4 for converting output signal of the gain control amplifier 3 to a digital signal, a processor 5 for executing various processes on the digital signal as video signal, a timing generator (TG) 6 for providing a transfer pulse output for driving the CCD 1, a sample/hold pulse output for the correlative double-sampling circuit 2 and a timing pulse output for the A/D conversion in the A/D converter 4, a signal generator (SG) 7 for generating a signal for synchronization of the timing generator 6 with a CPU 8, the CPU 8 which is a microcomputer, for instance, for executing various controls, including timing control, of the whole electronic imaging system, a

DRAM 9 for storing pixel data of the CCD 1 provided
from the processor 5, an auto focus (AF) control
circuit 10 for executing calculations for auto
focusing by the lenses and stop 17 noted above, an
5 auto exposure (AE) control circuit 11 for executing
photometric control of subject image focused on the
CCD 1, an auto white balance (AWB) circuit 12 for
executing automatic white balance control, a liquid
crystal display 13 provided in the electronic
10 imaging system, an external display terminal 14 for
outputting signal therefrom to an external display,
such as a monitor provided outside the electronic
imaging system, a compression/expansion circuit 15
for compressing one frame of pixel data stored in
15 the DRAM 8 to record the data in a reduced data
quantity in a recording medium 16 and also expanding
compressed data read out from the recording medium
16, and the recording medium 16 for recording still
picture data therein.

20 Such electronic imaging system operates to
record the image as follows.

Image signal which is provided from the CCD 1
and coupled through the CDS circuit 2, the AMP 3,
the A/D converter 4 and the processor 5, is
25 displayed on, for instance, the liquid crystal
display 13. The photographer determines the subject
composition and so forth by watching the liquid
crystal display 13, and then depresses a photograph

button (not shown).

As a result, the output of the processor 5 is coupled through the DRAM 9 to the compression/expansion circuit 15 for compression and then recorded in the recording medium 16.

The electronic imaging system reproduces the recorded image as follows.

Compressed data stored in the recording medium 16 is read out for expansion in the compression/expansion circuit 15, and the expanded data is written in the DRAM 9.

The data thus written is read out and coupled through the processor 5 to the liquid crystal display 13 or through the external display terminal 14 to the external display for the still picture reproduction.

In the above construction, image data is obtained from the CCD 1 by driving the same in manners, which will now be described. Figs. 2(A) and 2(B) are views illustrating methods of reading out the image data from CCD lines.

Referring to Figs. 2(A) and 2(B), horizontal pixel rows of the CCD 1 which is a two-dimensional array solid-state image sensor, are referred to as lines. All the lines of the CCD 1 from 1-st to L-th are arrayed in a column.

Fig. 2(A) illustrates a mode, in which pixel signals are read out from all the pixels of the CCD

1 by sequentially scanning lines thereof from the
1-st to the L-th line, and used for recording a
still picture. Specifically, in this mode data
concerning all the CCD pixels is provided by

5 sequentially scanning the whole CCD face area as
shown enclosed in a rectangular frame in Fig. 4, so
that a high resolution image can be obtained as
still picture.

Fig. 2(B) illustrates a mode, in which pixel
10 signals are read out from a k (k being a positive
integer) vertically continuous line block from
(j+1)-th to (j+k)-th line (j being an integer
greater than 0) of the CCD 1 as shown shaded in Fig.
4, and subjected to dynamic image processing. It is
15 possible to use the output obtained in this mode for
recording a still picture.

Reading only the k continuous line block can
improve the frame rate to L/k times that in the case
of reading all the L lines. This is effective for
20 dynamic image processing, and permits high frame
rate dynamic image data to be obtained.

The k continuous line block is suitably
selected to be, for instance, at the center of the
photoelectric surface area of the CCD 1. This is so
25 because the image data obtained in this mode is used
for such processes as auto focus (AF) control, auto
exposure (AE) control and auto white balance (AWB)
control, in which processes emphasis is laid on the

CCD photoelectric surface area center in many cases.

How the modes as shown in Figs. 2(A) and 2(B) are executed, will now be described with reference to Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a time chart illustrating a
5 CCD read mode in the electronic imaging system. In Fig. 3, D and S represent the dynamic image processing and still image processing, respectively.

Referring to the Figure, labeled 1/60 VD is a vertical sync signal having a cycle period of 1/60
10 second. That is, in this example, like the prior art example described before in connection with Fig. 24, the cycle period of the vertical sync signal is set to 1/60 second.

Shown under the 1/60 VD is a CCD read mode, in
15 which signals are read out from the CCD 1 in Fig. 3.

As shown, in the case other than the case of obtaining high quality still picture data, a k continuous line block is read out in the mode as shown in Fig. 2(B) to improve the frame rate. By so
20 doing, synchronization to the vertical sync signal VD can be obtained to permit dynamic image processing. The image data obtained in this way is used repeatedly frame by frame for processes of calculating control data for AE, AF and AWB as shown
25 in Fig. 6.

Where different processes are executed each in each frame in a recurring fashion as above, the control data may be stored. The individual control

data may be accumulated in the same accumulation system in compliance with the contents of the respective processes.

When a trigger signal is issued as a result of depression of a photographing button (not shown) during the above process, a still picture can be taken right after the frame, in which the trigger signal is inputted. This is so because of the presence of adequately controlled exposure and focus states obtained in the previous mode of dynamic image processing.

The still picture is taken by sequential scan read of the CCD 1 from the 1-st to the L-th line thereof in the mode as shown in Fig. 2(A). Where this full or whole line scan takes, for instance, 1/60 second, a time corresponding to six frames is necessary to provide the whole still picture data so long as the vertical sync signal having a cycle period of 1/60 second is used for counting.

When the still picture data has been completely outputted, the dynamic image processing mode is set again, and signal is read out from the k continuous line block and provided for the AE, AF and AWB control processes to be ready for the next still picture photography.

Fig. 5 shows a modification of the example shown in Fig. 4. In this example, data of a plurality of k continuous line blocks is obtained.

In the example shown in Fig. 4, only a single k continuous line block is set, for instance, at the center of the photoelectric surface area of the CCD 1.

5 In the example shown in Fig. 5, two k continuous line blocks are set, for instance, in portions above and below the center of the photoelectric surface area of the CCD 1.

Setting a plurality of blocks in this way, has
10 an advantage that the scope for taking the AE and AF data therefrom is increased, as well as permitting the AF and AE controls on a commonly termed time division system to improve the accuracy of AF and AE.

15 Although by reading a plurality of k continuous line blocks results in frame rate sacrifice compared to the case of reading only a single block, it is still possible to obtain a high frame rate compared to the case of reading the whole pixels and permit
20 fast control. In order to avoid frame rate reduction, it is conceivable to reduce the number k of continuous lines compared to the case of reading only a single block.

While in the above example shown in Fig. 5 two
25 read blocks were set, this is by no means limitative; for example, three blocks may be set by adding a central block to improve the accuracy of control.

As shown above, in this embodiment it is possible to provide an electronic imaging system, in which at least one k continuous line block is read when a high frame rate is required for AF, AE and

5 AWB controls, while causing sequential scan read of the whole lines when and only when high resolution still picture data output is necessary, thus ensuring short release time, permitting high quality picture to be obtained and reducing or eliminating

10 the possibility of missing shutter changes.

While Fig. 6 illustrates the AF, AE and AWB controls which are executed as parallel processes, with the improved frame rate the controls may not be executed as parallel processes. With the improved

15 frame rate, it is thus possible to dispense with any memory, and also reduce the circuit scale because it is possible to use a common control circuit.

A further advantage obtainable is that adverse effects of flicker on each data can be reduced by

20 sequential AF, AE and AWB controls each in each frame.

Figs. 7 to 12 illustrate a second embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 7 is a view illustrating a method of reading out pixel data from

25 CCD lines. In this second embodiment, what are like those in the preceding first embodiment are not described, and only what are different will be described.

The main construction of this second embodiment of the electronic imaging system is the same as shown in Fig. 1.

In this embodiment, as shown in Fig. 7, pixel
5 signals are read out from n ($n \geq 1$, n being an integer) lines among m ($m \geq 3$, m being an integer) vertically continuous lines in k ($k \geq 6$, k being an integer) vertically continuous lines.

More specifically, this embodiment has, in
10 addition to the still picture recording mode for taking a high quality picture by sequential scan read of the whole CCD lines from the 1-st to the L -th line as shown in Fig. 2(A), a mode for reading out pixel signals of n lines among m lines as shown
15 in Fig. 8(A), and a mode for reading out pixel signals of n lines among m lines in k vertically continuous lines as shown in Fig. 8(B), these modes being selectable.

In the examples shown in Figs. 8(A) and 8(B), m
20 $= 3$, and $n = 1$. Pixel signals of one line are thus obtained in three lines.

Thus, in the mode shown in Fig. 8(A), the frame rate can be increased to three times. In general, $L \times n/m$ lines among the whole L lines are read, and
25 this means that the frame rate is increased by m/n times.

In the mode show in Fig. 8(B), $k \times n/m$ lines among the whole L lines are read, and this means

that the frame rate is increased by $(m \times L)/(n \times k)$ times.

5 Data of part of the photoelectric surface area of the CCD 1 as shown in Fig. 2(B) or 8(B) is not suited for dynamic image display on the liquid crystal display 13 or on the external display via the external display terminal 14, and particularly it is inadequate for framing or like purpose. Image data concerning the whole CCD photoelectric surface area is thus necessary. As described before, however, reading the whole CCD lines has the advantage that the frame rate cannot be increased. For this reason, the mode of obtaining image data by thin-down scan read of the whole CD photoelectric surface area as show in Fig. 8(A) is provided.

15 In this way, it is possible to display whole CCD photoelectric surface area dynamic image of the same framing as that of actually taken still pictures at a high frame rate on the liquid crystal display 13 or the external display via the external display terminal 14 without need of any memory.

20 In the mode shown in Fig. 8(B), data of k lines is provided by using what is read out by thinning down three lines to one line. Thus, in case when improving the frame rate with the same ratio as in the previous first embodiment, the k line read area is as shown shaded in Fig. 9, which is three times the k line read area as shown shaded in Fig. 4.

A broad CCD photoelectric surface area thus can be used for AF, AE, AWB and so forth controls without frame rate sacrifice.

5 The mode of thin-down scan reading the whole CCD photoelectric surface area and the mode of thin-down scan read extracting only k lines, can be selectively used for fast process such as the AF control and for liquid crystal display.

10 In the above examples in which $m = 3$ and $n = 1$, that is, in the case of sequential thin-down scan reading one line for every three lines, as shown in Fig. 11, the 3-rd line shown as (CR) provides R signal, and the 6-th line shown as (CB) provides B signal (see the line sequential filter configuration as shown in Fig. 25).

15 Since the color signal containing R data and that containing B data are obtainable as line sequential data, dynamic image processing data is obtainable by providing a simultaneous process. 20 Such data can be used for color display on, for instance, the liquid crystal display 13, and the photographer can make framing with the same image as actually taken images.

25 Where a line sequential color filter comprising an array of color filters each for each line, it is thus possible to obtain data of all colors in a narrow area and improve the resolution concerning the colors.

While in the above examples $m = 3$ and $n = 1$, these numbers are by no means limitative, and other numbers may be selected as well. In application to a Bayer array color filter, however, it is desirable
5 that $m = 2\alpha + 1$ (α being a positive integer), that is, m is an odd number. In this case, it is possible to obtain versatility between the thin-down scan read case and the non-thin-down, i.e., sequential, scan read case.

10 How the modes shown in Figs. 8(A) and 8(B) are executed, will now be described with reference to Fig. 12. Fig. 12 is a time chart illustrating CCD read modes and so forth in the electronic imaging system.

15 Specifically, in Fig. 12 vertical sync signal (1/60 VD) with a cycle time of 1/60 second is shown in the upper row, CCD read modes are shown in the middle row, and control data are shown in the lower row. A still picture recording time is further
20 shown under these rows.

Normally, the mode of thin-down scan reading n lines among m lines in the whole CCD photoelectric surface area as shown in Fig. 8(A) prevails. In this mode, the image concerning the whole CCD
25 photoelectric surface area suited for framing is displayed on the liquid crystal display 13. In this case, AE and AWB controls are made alternately.

The time chart of Fig. 12 assumes that the

electronic imaging system has a two-step trigger
photograph button (not shown), which can issue in
its depressed state a first trigger signal
representing a ready-to-record state and a second
5 trigger signal for recording a still picture in the
state held controlled by the first trigger signal.

When the first trigger signal is issued in the
mode of thin-down scan reading the whole CCD
photoelectric surface area as shown in Fig. 8(A),
10 from the next frame the mode is switched over to the
k line read mode as shown in Fig. 8(B). In this k
line read mode, AF control is executed to reliably
have focus of the lenses and the stop 17 on the
subject.

15 After this focusing has been executed, the
second trigger signal is issued to cause sequential
scan read of the whole CCD lines at a frame rate of,
for instance, 10 frames per second corresponding to
six frames of the vertical sync signal of 1/60
20 second. The still picture output thus obtained is
recorded in the recording medium 16.

After the still picture recording is over, the
n line read mode permitting normal liquid crystal
display is set to be ready for the next
25 photographing. The AE and AWB controls are thus
caused again repeatedly.

In the above method of operation, the AE and
AWB controls have already been over when the first

trigger signal is issued, and only the AF control may be made during the period from the appearance of the first trigger signal till the appearance of the second trigger signal. This period is further
5 reduced because the k line read mode is set in it, so that it is possible to reduce the release time lag.

While in the above method the sole AF control is executed between the appearances of the first and
10 second trigger signals, it is possible to make the AF and AE controls during this period.

Fig. 10 illustrates a modification of the example shown in Fig. 9. In this modification, a plurality of k line blocks are read.

15 More specifically, in the example shown in Fig. 10, like the example shown in Fig. 5 described before in connection with the first embodiment, two k line blocks are set, for instance, above and below the center of the photoelectric surface area of the
20 CCD 1. Again in this example, like the example shown in Fig. 9, the k line blocks are broader than that in the example shown in Fig. 5.

The scope for obtaining the AE and AF control data thus is further increased, so that it possible
25 to further improve the accuracy of AF and AE.

As shown above, with the second embodiment, since broader scope data is obtainable, the accuracy of AE and AF can be further improved in addition to

obtaining substantially the same effects as those of the first embodiment. In addition, color image concerning the whole CCD photoelectric surface area and suited for display on the liquid crystal

5 display, is obtainable at a higher frame rate. An electronic imaging system is thus obtainable, which permits adequately using a plurality of different modes to provide short release time lag and be able to time shutter changes without missing.

10 Figs. 13 to 17 illustrate a third embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 13 is a view illustrating a method of reading out pixel data from CCD lines. In this third embodiment, what are like those in the preceding first and second embodiments are not described, but only what are different will be described.

The main construction of this third embodiment of the electronic imaging system is substantially the same as shown in Fig. 1.

20 As shown in Fig. 13, in this embodiment summed pixel signals of n ($n \geq 2$, n being an integer) lines among m ($m \geq 3$, m being an integer) lines in k ($k \geq 6$, k being an integer) continuous lines are read out. So far as one line among three lines is
25 extracted, this embodiment is the same as the previous second embodiment. A difference resides in that data of one line that is extracted is obtained by adding together data of, for instance, two among

three lines. The frame rate is the same as in the second embodiment.

More specifically, for reading out the image data from the CCD 1, the embodiment has, in addition to the still picture recording mode for taking a high quality picture by sequential scan read of the whole CCD lines from the 1-st to the L-th line as shown in Fig. 2(A), a mode of reading out pixel signal sums each of n lines among m lines as shown in Fig. 15(A), and a mode of reading out pixel signal sums of n lines among m lines in k continuous lines as shown in Fig. 15(B), these modes being selectable.

The addition of pixel signals of a plurality of lines will now be described with reference to Fig. 14. Fig. 14 is a view illustrating signal addition, which is made when signals are transferred in an inter-line CCD.

Referring to Fig. 14, labeled GA, GB, GC, BA, BB, BC and RA, RB and RC are photo-diodes. Lanes shown adjacent the right side of the photo-diode columns represent vertical transfer paths. A horizontal lane extending under the lower ends of the vertical transfer paths represents a horizontal transfer path.

Fig. 14 assumes a case where $m = 3$ and $n = 2$. That is, in this example one line is extracted by adding together signals of two among three lines.

At the end of exposure, charge signals are transferred from the photo-diodes to the vertical transfer paths. Specifically, charge signals shown as ovals in the Figure are transferred from the photo-diodes GA, GC, BA, BC, RA and RC to the vertical transfer paths.

The transferred charge signals are transferred along the vertical transfer paths toward the horizontal transfer path. The vertical transfer is executed in units each of three times because of $m = 3$ as noted above. In this way, the charge signals from the photo-diodes GA, BA, RA, GC, BC and RC are added together.

For example, in the left bottom portion labeled $m = 3$ in Fig. 14, charge signals are transferred from the two photo-diodes RA and RC among the three photo-diodes RA, GB and RC to the associated vertical transfer path.

In each unit transfer, these charge signals are transferred along the vertical transfer path. In the first time of the unit transfer, the charge signal of the photo-diode RC is transferred to the horizontal transfer path, and the charge signal of the photo-diode RA is transferred to the position, which was assigned at the outset to charge signal of the photo-diode GB although no charge signal is transferred therefrom.

In the second time of the unit transfer, the

charge signal of the photo-diode RC remains in the horizontal transfer path, and the charge signal of the photo-diode RA is transferred to the vertical transfer path position, which was assigned at the outset to the charge signal from the photo-diode RA.

In the third time of the unit transfer, the charge signal of the photo-diode RC still remains in the horizontal transfer path, and the charge signal of the photo-diode RA is transferred to the horizontal transfer path. In consequence, the charge signals from the photo-diodes RA and RC are added together.

The charge signals added together are sequentially read out from the horizontal transfer path, whereby a signal of one line can be read out.

After one line signal has thus been read out, the sum of charge signals of two among the next three lines is read out. In this way, successive charge signal sums are read out.

When this addition method is used in a line sequential Bayer array filter, as shown in Fig. 16, signals of the 1-st and 3-rd lines, which are CR lines containing R data, are added together and provided, and then signals of the 4-th and 6-th lines, which are CB lines containing B data, are added together and provided. In this way, line outputs containing R data and those containing B data are obtained alternately. It is thus possible

to obtain line sequential color signal.

For displaying signals on the liquid crystal display 13 or the like, interpolation of the lines containing R and B data is executed in a simultaneous process. In this process, highly correlative data can be obtained because the 3-rd line containing R data and the 4-th line containing B data as shown in Fig. 25 are adjacent to each other on the CCD. Satisfactory image quality signal is thus obtainable even with few lines.

In a solid-state image sensor having color filters in the above Bayer array, it is desirable that $m = 2\alpha + 1$ (α being a positive integer), that is, m is an odd number, for adding together signals of the same color and obtaining line sequential color signal.

Figs. 13, 15(A) and 15(B) illustrate examples in which, like the example shown in Fig. 14, $m = 3$ and $n = 2$.

Fig. 15(A) illustrates a mode, which is set when obtaining image data concerning the whole CCD photoelectric surface area and used for liquid crystal display or like purpose.

Specifically, in the whole CCD lines from 1-st to L-th line, signals of 1-st and 3-rd ones of three, i.e., 1-st to 3-rd, lines are addition read out. Then, signals of 4-th and 6-th ones of three, i.e., 4-th to 6-th, lines are addition read out.

In this way, signals are sequentially addition read out up to those of (L-2)-th and L-th ones of three, i.e., (L-2)-th, (L-1)-th and L-th, lines. In this mode, L/m lines are read.

5 A mode as shown in Fig. 13 or 15(B) is set when obtaining high frame rate image data for AF, AE, AWB and so forth control processes.

Specifically, in k continuous CCD lines from (j+1)-th to (j+k)-th line, signals of (j+1)-th and
10 (j+3)-th ones of three, i.e., (j+1)-th to (j+3)-th, lines are addition read out. Then, signals of (j+4)-th and (j+6)-th ones of three, i.e., (j+4)-th to (j+6)-th, lines are addition read out. In this way, signals are sequentially addition read out up
15 to those of (j+k-2)-th and (j+k)-th ones of three, i.e., (j+k-2)-th to (j+k)-th, lines. In this mode, k/m lines are read out.

Fig. 17 is a time chart illustrating CCD read modes and so forth in the electronic imaging system.

20 The time chart shown in Fig. 17 is basically the same as that shown in Fig. 12. A sole difference is that in the CCD read mode for obtaining data for liquid crystal display or like purpose, signals of n lines are addition read out.

25 Normally, the mode as shown in Fig. 15(A) is set for making liquid crystal display or the like by making alternate AE and AWB controls each in each frame.

When the first trigger signal is issued, the k line read mode as shown in Fig. 15(B) is set for AF control.

When the subsequent second trigger signal is
5 issued, the whole CCD lines are sequentially scanned for recording a still picture in the recording medium 16.

As a modification of this embodiment, like the case shown in Fig. 10, a plurality of k line blocks
10 may be read.

As shown above, the third embodiment permits to obtain, in addition to effects substantially like those obtainable with the previous first and second embodiments, an effect that it is possible to
15 increase the dynamic range and reduce moire or like adverse effects because plural line signals are addition read out and provided.

Figs. 18 to 23 illustrate a fourth embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 18 is a view
20 illustrating a method of reading out pixel data from CCD lines. In this fourth embodiment, what are like those in the previous first to third embodiments are not described, but only what are different will be described.

25 The main construction of this fourth embodiment of the electronic imaging system is substantially the same as shown in Fig. 1.

As shown in Fig. 18, in this embodiment pixel

signal sums each of all of q ($q \geq 3$, q being an integer) in k ($k \geq 6$, k being an integer) continuous lines are read out. So far as one line is extracted for every three lines, this embodiment is the same as the previous second and third embodiments. A difference resides in that data of one line that is obtained is extracted by adding together data of all three lines. The frame rate is the same as in the second and third embodiments.

More specifically, for reading out the image data from the CCD 1, the embodiment has, in addition to the still picture recording mode for taking a high quality picture by sequential scan read of the whole CCD lines from the 1-st to the L-th line as shown in Fig. 2(A), a mode for reading out pixel signals of n lines among m lines as shown in Fig. 20(A), and a mode for reading out pixel signal sums each of q lines in k continuous lines as shown in Fig. 20(B). These modes are selectable.

The addition of pixel signals of a plurality of lines will be described with reference to Fig. 19. Fig. 19 is a view illustrating signal addition, which is made when signals are transferred to in an inter-line CCD.

Referring to Fig. 19, labeled A, B and C are photo-diodes. The vertical and horizontal transfer paths are the same as those shown in Fig. 14.

Fig. 19 assumes a case where $q = 3$, that is,

signals of three lines are added together.

At the end of exposure, charge signals are transferred from the photo-diodes to the vertical transfer paths. Specifically, charge signals shown
5 as ovals in the Figure are transferred from all the photo-diodes, i.e., all the photo-diodes A, B and C, to the vertical transfer paths.

The transferred charge signals are transferred along the vertical transfer paths toward the
10 horizontal transfer path. The vertical transfer is executed in units each of three times because of $q = 3$ noted above. In this way, the charge signals from the photo-diodes A, B and C are added together.

The charge signals of the three photo-diodes A,
15 B and C thus added together, are sequentially read out from the horizontal transfer path to obtain one line signal.

After one line signal has thus been read out, the next line signal is read out in the same way.
20 In this way, successive line signals are each read out from three lines.

Signals obtained when $q = 4$ is set, will now be described in connection with a line sequential Bayer array filter construction.

25 As shown in Fig. 22, when signals of the 1-st and 3-rd lines which are CR lines containing R and G data and signals of the 2-nd and 4-th lines which are CR lines containing B and G data are added

together, a signal $(R + 2G + B) \times 2$ is calculated.

The signal is very close to commonly termed luminance signal. In addition, since it is obtained by adding together signals of a plurality of lines,
5 it permits increasing the dynamic range and reducing adverse effects of moire.

Thus, this sum signal can be used as very effective signal for the auto-focus, exposure or like control which may not require color signal.

10 Fig. 23 is a time chart illustrating CCD read modes and so forth in the electronic imaging system.

What is shown in Fig. 23 is basically the same as what is shown in Fig. 12 except for that the CCD read mode for AF control after the first trigger
15 signal has been issued is a mode of reading out q line sum signals in k continuous lines.

Normally, the mode as shown in Fig. 20(A) is set for making liquid crystal display or the like by making alternate AE and AWB controls each in each
20 frame. In the mode shown in Fig. 20(A), signal suited for the AWB or like control is obtainable because in this mode it is possible to obtain line sequential color signal.

When the first trigger signal is issued, the
25 mode of reading out q line signal sums in k continuous lines is set for AF control. In the mode shown in Fig., 20(B), signal suitable for the AF or like control is obtainable because in this mode it

is possible to obtain a signal close to the
luminance signal.

When the subsequent second trigger signal is
issued, the whole CCD lines are sequentially scanned
5 for recording a still picture in the recording
medium 16.

Figs. 21(A) and 21(B) illustrate an alternative
to the above example shown in Figs. 20(A) and 20(B).
Specifically, for reading out pixel data from the
10 CCD 1, this example has, in addition to the still
picture recording mode for taking a high quality
picture by sequential scan read of the whole CCD
lines from the 1-st to the L-th line as shown in
Fig. 2(A), a mode for reading out signal sums each
15 of n ($n \geq 2$, n being an integer) lines among m ($m \geq$
 2 , m being an integer) lines, and a mode for reading
out signals sums each of q ($q \geq 3$, q being an
integer) lines in k continuous lines, these modes
being selectable.

20 Thus, in the mode for reading out signal sums
each of n lines among m lines it is possible to
obtain a line sequential output suited for liquid
crystal display or like purpose, and in the mode for
reading out signal sums each of q lines in k
25 continuous lines it is possible to obtain a signal
close to the luminance signal. Adequate modes thus
can be selected in dependence on purposes by deftly
combining color addition filters in a line

sequential filter.

As a modification of this embodiment, like the case shown in Fig. 10, a plurality of k line blocks may be read.

5 As shown above, the fourth embodiment permits to obtain, in addition to the effects substantially like those obtainable with the previous first to third embodiments, effects that a signal close to the luminance signal is obtainable for AF or like
10 control after the issuance of the first trigger signal and that it is possible to improve the accuracy of AF and the minimum subject illumination intensity necessary for AF owing to increase of the dynamic range of signal.

15 As has been described in the foregoing, with the electronic imaging system according to the present invention, in general, the following advantages are obtainable.

The frame rate can be improved to (whole line
20 number)/k times compared to the case of sequential scan reading the whole lines. It is thus possible to provide an electronic imaging system, which can provide a solid-state image sensor output at an increased frame rate without use of any high drive
25 frequency.

The frame rate can be improved to $(m/n) \times$ (whole line number)/k times compared to the case of sequential scan reading the whole lines. In

addition, by thinning down lines it is possible to obtain pixel signals concerning a broader area without frame rate sacrifice. It is thus possible to provide an electronic imaging system, which can
5 provide a solid-state image sensor output at an increased frame rate without use of any high drive frequency.

The frame rate can be improved to $(m \times (\text{whole line number})/k)$ times compared to the case of
10 sequential scan reading the whole lines. In addition, by n line addition it is possible to obtain increased dynamic range data as the solid-state image sensor output. It is also possible to obtain pixel signals concerning a
15 broader area without frame rate sacrifice. It is thus possible to provide an electronic imaging system, which can provide a solid-state image sensor output at an increased frame rate without use of any high drive frequency.

20 Changes in construction will occur to those skilled in the art and various apparently different modifications and embodiments may be made without departing from the scope of the invention. The matter set forth in the foregoing description and
25 accompanying drawings is offered by way of illustration only. It is therefore intended that the foregoing description be regarded as illustrative rather than limiting.

What is claimed is:

1. An electronic imaging system comprising:

a solid-state image sensor having a two dimensional array of pixels capable of converting light incident thereon to electric signal, the pixels being arranged in a plurality of horizontal lines, the lines being arranged vertically one under another; and

control means for selectively controlling a mode for sequential scan reading the whole pixels of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording, and a mode for reading out pixel signals of k (k being a positive integer) vertically continuous lines of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording or dynamic image processing.

2. The electronic imaging system as set in claim 1, in which the control means controls a mode of reading a plurality of k line blocks each of k lines in the whole lines for still picture recording or dynamic image processing.

3. The electronic imaging system as set forth in claim 1 or 2, in which the control means reads out pixel signals concerning k lines and controls dynamic image processing of the read-out signals or using the dynamic image processed signal as AF, AE or AWB control data.

4. The electronic imaging system as set forth in claim 1 or 2, in which the control means reads out pixel signals concerning k lines and controls dynamic image processing of the read-out signals or using the dynamic processed signal as AF, AE or AWB control data, the AF, AE and AWB control data being calculated sequentially each in each frame.

5. An electronic imaging system comprising:
a solid-state image sensor having a two dimensional array of pixels capable of converting light incident thereon to electric signal, the pixels being arranged in a plurality of horizontal lines, the lines being arranged vertically one under another; and

control, means for selectively controlling a mode for sequential scan reading out pixel signals concerning the whole pixels of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording, and a mode for reading out pixel signals of n ($n \geq 1$, n being an integer) lines among every m ($m \geq 3$, m being an integer) vertically continuous lines in k ($k \geq 6$, k being an integer) continuous lines of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording or dynamic image processing.

6. An electronic imaging system comprising:

a solid-state image sensor having a two dimensional array of pixels capable of converting light incident thereon to electric signal, the pixels being arranged in a plurality of horizontal lines, the lines being arranged vertically one under another; and

control, means for selectively controlling a mode for sequential scan reading out pixel signals concerning the whole pixels of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording, a mode for reading out pixel signals of n ($n \geq 1$, n being an integer) lines among every m ($m \geq 3$, m being an integer) vertically continuous lines in k ($k \geq 6$, k being an integer) continuous lines of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording or dynamic image processing, and a mode for reading out pixel signals of n ($n \geq 1$, n being an integer) lines among every m ($m \geq 3$, m being an integer) vertically continuous lines of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording or dynamic image processing.

7. The electronic imaging system as set in claim 6, in which the control means controls a mode of reading a plurality of k line blocks each of k lines in the whole lines for still picture recording or dynamic image processing.

8. The electronic imaging system as set forth in claim 5, 6 or 7, in which pixel data obtained by reading out pixel signals of n lines among every m vertically continuous lines for still picture recording or dynamic image processing, is such that its color signal is line sequential data.

9. The electronic imaging system as set forth in claim 5, 6 or 7, in which the solid-state image sensor has line sequential color filters.

10. The electronic imaging system as set forth in claim 5, 6 or 7, in which $m = 2\alpha + 1$ (α being a positive integer) and $n = 1$.

11. The electronic imaging system as set forth in claim 5, 6 or 7, in which signal having been dynamic image processed in either one of the modes noted above can be used for AF, AE or AWB control.

12. The electronic imaging system according to claim 5, 6 or 7, in which dynamic image processed signal obtained in either of the above modes is used as AF, AE or AWB control data, the AF, AE or AWB control data being calculated sequentially each in each frame.

13. The electronic imaging system as set forth

in claim 6, in which the control means selects a mode for reading out pixel signals concerning n lines among m vertical continuous lines when obtaining dynamic image processed signal to be supplied to a display provided in it or an external display provided outside it or to be used as AE OR AF control data, and selects a mode of reading out pixel signals concerning n lines among m vertically continuous lines in k continuous lines when obtaining dynamic image processed signal to be used as AF or AE control data.

14. An electronic imaging system comprising:
a solid-state image sensor having a two-dimensional array of pixels capable of converting light incident thereon to electric signal, the pixels being arranged in a plurality of horizontal lines, the lines being arranged vertically one under another; and

control means for selectively controlling a mode for sequential scan reading out pixel signals concerning the whole pixels of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording, and a mode for reading out pixel signal sums each of n ($n \geq 2$, n being an integer) lines among m ($m \geq 3$, m being an integer) in k ($k \geq 6$, k being an integer) continuous lines of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording or dynamic image processing.

15. An electronic imaging system comprising:
a solid-state image sensor having a
two-dimensional array of pixels capable of
converting light incident thereon to electric
signal, the pixels being arranged in a plurality of
horizontal lines, the lines being arranged
vertically one under another; and

control means for selectively controlling a
mode for sequential scan reading out pixel signals
concerning the whole pixels of the solid-state image
sensor for still picture recording, a mode for
reading out pixel signal sums each of n ($n \geq 2$, n
being an integer) lines among m ($m \geq 3$, m being an
integer) lines of the solid-state image sensor for
still picture recording or dynamic image processing,
and a mode for reading out pixel signal sums of n
lines among m lines in k ($k \geq 6$, k being an integer)
continuous lines of the solid-state image sensor for
still picture recording or dynamic image processing.

16. The electronic imaging system as set in
claim 14 or 15, in which the control means controls
a mode of reading a plurality of k line blocks each
of k lines in the whole lines for still picture
recording or dynamic image processing.

17. The electronic imaging system as set forth

in claim 14, 15 or 16, in which image data obtained by reading out pixel signal sums each of n lines among m vertically continuous lines for still picture recording or dynamic image processing, is such that its color signal is line sequential data.

18. The electronic imaging system as set forth in claim 14, 15 or 16, in which the solid-state image sensor has a line sequential filter as color filter.

19. The electronic imaging system as set forth in claim 14, 15 or 16, in which the n lines for addition are constituted by the same color filter.

20. The electronic imaging system as set forth in claim 14, 15 or 16, in which the n addition lines are constituted by the same color filter, and different n line addition filters are provided for every m lines.

21. The electronic imaging system as set forth in claim 19, in which $m = 2\alpha + 1$ (α being a positive integer).

22. The electronic imaging system as set forth in claim 14, 15 or 16, in which dynamic image processed signal obtained in either of the above

modes is used for AF, AE or AWB control data.

23. The electronic imaging system as set forth in claim 14, 15 or 16, in which dynamic image processed signal obtained in either of the above modes is used as AF, AE or AWB control data, AF, AE and AWB control data being calculated sequentially each in each frame.

24. The electronic imaging system as set forth in claim 15, in which the control means selects a mode of reading out pixel signal sums each of n lines among m vertically continuous lines when obtaining dynamic image processed signal to be displayed on a display provided in it, to be supplied to an external display provided outside it or to be used as AE or AWB control data, and selects a mode of reading out pixel signals of n lines among every m vertically continuous lines in k continuous lines when obtaining dynamic image processed signal to be used as AF or AE control data.

25. An electronic imaging system comprising:
a solid-state image sensor having a two-dimensional array of pixels capable of converting light incident thereon to electric signal, the pixels being arranged in a plurality of horizontal rows or lines, the lines being arranged

vertically one under another; and

control means for selectively controlling a mode for sequential scan reading out pixel signals concerning the whole pixels of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording, and a mode for reading out pixel signal sums each of every q ($q \geq 3$, q being an integer) vertically continuous lines in k ($k \geq 6$, k being an integer) lines of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording or dynamic image processing.

26. An electronic imaging system comprising:

a solid-state image sensor having a two-dimensional array of pixels capable of converting light incident thereon to electric signal, the pixels being arranged in a plurality of horizontal lines, the lines being arranged vertically one under another; and

control means for selectively controlling a mode for sequential scan reading out pixel signals concerning the whole pixels of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording, a mode for reading out pixel signals of n ($n \geq 1$, n being an integer) lines among m ($m \geq 3$, m being an integer) vertically continuous lines of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording or dynamic image processing, and a mode for reading out pixel signal sums each of q ($q \geq 3$, q being an integer)

vertically continuous lines in k ($k \geq 6$, k being an integer) lines of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording or dynamic image processing.

27. An electronic imaging system comprising:

a solid-state image sensor having a two-dimensional array of pixels capable of converting light incident thereon to electric signal, the pixels being arranged in a plurality of horizontal lines, the lines being arranged vertically one under another; and

control means for selectively controlling a mode for sequential scan reading out pixel signals concerning the whole pixels of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording, a mode for reading out pixel signal sums each of n ($n \geq 2$, n being an integer) lines among m ($m \geq 3$, m being an integer) vertically continuous lines of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording or dynamic image processing, and a mode for reading out pixel signal sums each of q ($q \geq 1$, q being an integer) lines in k ($k \geq 6$, k being an integer) continuous lines of the solid-state image sensor for still picture recording or dynamic image processing.

28. The electronic imaging system as set forth in claim 25, 26 or 27, in which the control means has a mode of reading a plurality of k line blocks

for still picture recording or dynamic image processing.

29. The electronic imaging system as set forth in claim 26, 27 or 28, in which the solid-state image sensor has color filter constituted by line sequential filter.

30. The electronic imaging system as set forth in claim 27, in which the n addition lines are constituted by the same color filter.

31. The electronic imaging system as set forth in claim 27, in which the n addition lines are constituted by the same color filter, and different n line addition filters are provided for every m lines.

32. The electronic imaging system as set forth in claim 26, in which $m = 2\alpha + 1$ (α being a positive integer) and $n = 1$.

33. The electronic imaging system as set forth in claim 30, in which $m = 2\alpha + 1$ (α being a positive integer).

34. The electronic imaging system as set forth in claim 25, 26, 27 or 28, in which dynamic image

processed signal obtained in either of the above modes is used as AF, AE or AWB control data.

35. The electronic imaging system as set forth in claim 25, 26, 27 or 28, in which dynamic image processed signal obtained in either of the above modes is used as AF, AE or AWB control data, the AF, AE and AWB control data being calculated sequentially each in each frame.

36. An electronic imaging system as set forth in claim 26, in which the control means selects a mode for reading out pixel signals of n lines among m vertically continuous lines when obtaining dynamic image processed signal to be displayed on a display provided in it or an external display provided outside it, to be supplied thereto or to be used as AE or AE control data, and selects a mode of reading out pixel signal sums each of q vertically continuous lines in k continuous lines when obtaining dynamic image processed signal to be used as AF or AE control data.

37. The electronic imaging system as set forth in claim 27, in which the control means selects a mode pixel signal sums each of n lines among m vertically continuous lines when obtaining dynamic image processed signal to be displayed on a display

provide in it, to be supplied to an external display provided outside it or to be used as AE or AWB data, and selects a mode of reading out pixel signal sums each of q vertically continuous lines when obtaining dynamic image processed signal to be used as AF or AE control data.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The electronic imaging system includes a CCD having a two-dimensional array of pixels capable of converting high incident thereon to electric signal, the pixels being arranged in a plurality of

5 horizontal rows or lines, the lines being arranged vertically one under another. Control means selectively controls a mode for sequential scan reading out pixel signals concerning the whole lines of the CCD for still picture recording, and a mode

10 for reading out pixel signals concerning k (k being a positive integer) vertically continuous lines of the CCD for still picture recording or dynamic image processing. Thus it is possible to provide a high pixel density solid-state image sensor output at a

15 high frame rate without use of any high drive frequency and is free from missing of color signal.

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that my residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name, and I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the INVENTION ENTITLED

ELECTRONIC IMAGING SYSTEM

the specification of which (CHECK applicable BOX(ES))

X
BOX(ES) -> [X] is attached hereto.
-> [] was filed on _____ as U.S. Application No. 0_____
-> [] was filed as PCT International Application No. PCT/_____/_____
on _____
-> -> and (if applicable to U.S. or PCT application) was amended on _____

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above. I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. 1.56. I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119/365 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate filed by me or my assignee disclosing the subject matter claimed in this application and having a filing date (1) before that of the application on which priority is claimed, or (2) if no priority claimed, before the filing date of this application:

PRIOR FOREIGN APPLICATION(S)			Date first Laid-	Date Patented	Priority Claimed
Number	Country	Day/MONTH/Year Filed	open or Published	or Granted	Yes No
007831/1997	Japan	20/01/1997			

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 120/365 of all United States applications listed below and PCT international applications listed above or below and, if this is a continuation-in-part (CIP) application, insofar as the subject matter disclosed and claimed in this application is in addition to that disclosed in such prior applications, I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. 1.56 which became available between the filing date of each such prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

PRIOR U.S. PROVISIONAL, NONPROVISIONAL AND/OR PCT APPLICATION(S)		Status
Application No. (series code/serial no.)	Day/MONTH/Year Filed	pending, abandoned, patented

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

And I hereby appoint Cushman Darby & Cushman, L.L.P. 1100 New York Avenue, N.W., Ninth Floor, East Tower Washington, D.C. 20005-3918, telephone number 861-3000 (to whom all communications are to be directed), and the below-named persons (of the same address) individually and collectively my attorneys to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith and with the resulting patent, and I hereby authorize them to act and rely on instructions from and communicate directly with the person/assignee/attorney/firm/ organization who/which first sends/sent this case to them and by whom/which I hereby declare that I have consented after full disclosure to be represented unless/until I instruct Cushman, Darby & Cushman in writing to the contrary.

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Raymond F. Lippitt	17519	Donald B. Deaver	23048	Glenn J. Perry	28458	Jeffrey A. Simenauer	31933
G. Lloyd Knight	17698	David W. Brinkman	20817	Kendrew H. Colton	30368	Robert A. Molan	29834
Carl G. Love	18781	George M. Sirilla	18221	Chris Comuntzis	31097	G. Paul Edgell	24238
Edgar H. Martin	20534	Donald J. Bird	25323	Wallace G. Walter	27843	Lynn E. Eccleston	35861
William K. West, Jr.	22057	W. Warren Taltavull	25647	Lawrence Harbin	27644	Frederick S. Frei	27405
Kevin E. Joyce	20508	Peter W. Gowdey	25872	Paul E. White, Jr.	32011	David A. Jakopin	32995
						Mark G. Paulson	30793

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(FOR ADDITIONAL INVENTORS, check box [] and attach sheet (CDC-116.2) for same information for each re signature, name, date, citizenship, residence and address.)

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

(continued)

ADDITIONAL INVENTORS:

4. INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE: Hiroyuki Watanabe Date 09/01/1998Inventor's Name (typed) HIROYUKI WATANABE JAPANResidence (City) Yokohama-shi (State/Foreign Country) _____
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First Middle Initial Family Name Country of Citizenship

Post Office Address (Include Zip Code) _____

6. INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE: _____ Date _____

Inventor's Name (typed) _____

Residence (City) _____ (State/Foreign Country) _____
First Middle Initial Family Name Country of Citizenship

Post Office Address (Include Zip Code) _____

7. INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE: _____ Date _____

Inventor's Name (typed) _____

Residence (City) _____ (State/Foreign Country) _____
First Middle Initial Family Name Country of Citizenship

Post Office Address (Include Zip Code) _____

8. INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE: _____ Date _____

Inventor's Name (typed) _____

Residence (City) _____ (State/Foreign Country) _____
First Middle Initial Family Name Country of Citizenship

Post Office Address (Include Zip Code) _____

9. INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE: _____ Date _____

Inventor's Name (typed) _____

Residence (City) _____ (State/Foreign Country) _____
First Middle Initial Family Name Country of Citizenship

Post Office Address (Include Zip Code) _____

FOR ADDITIONAL INVENTORS, check box ☐ and attach sheet with same information and signature and date for each.

FIG. 1

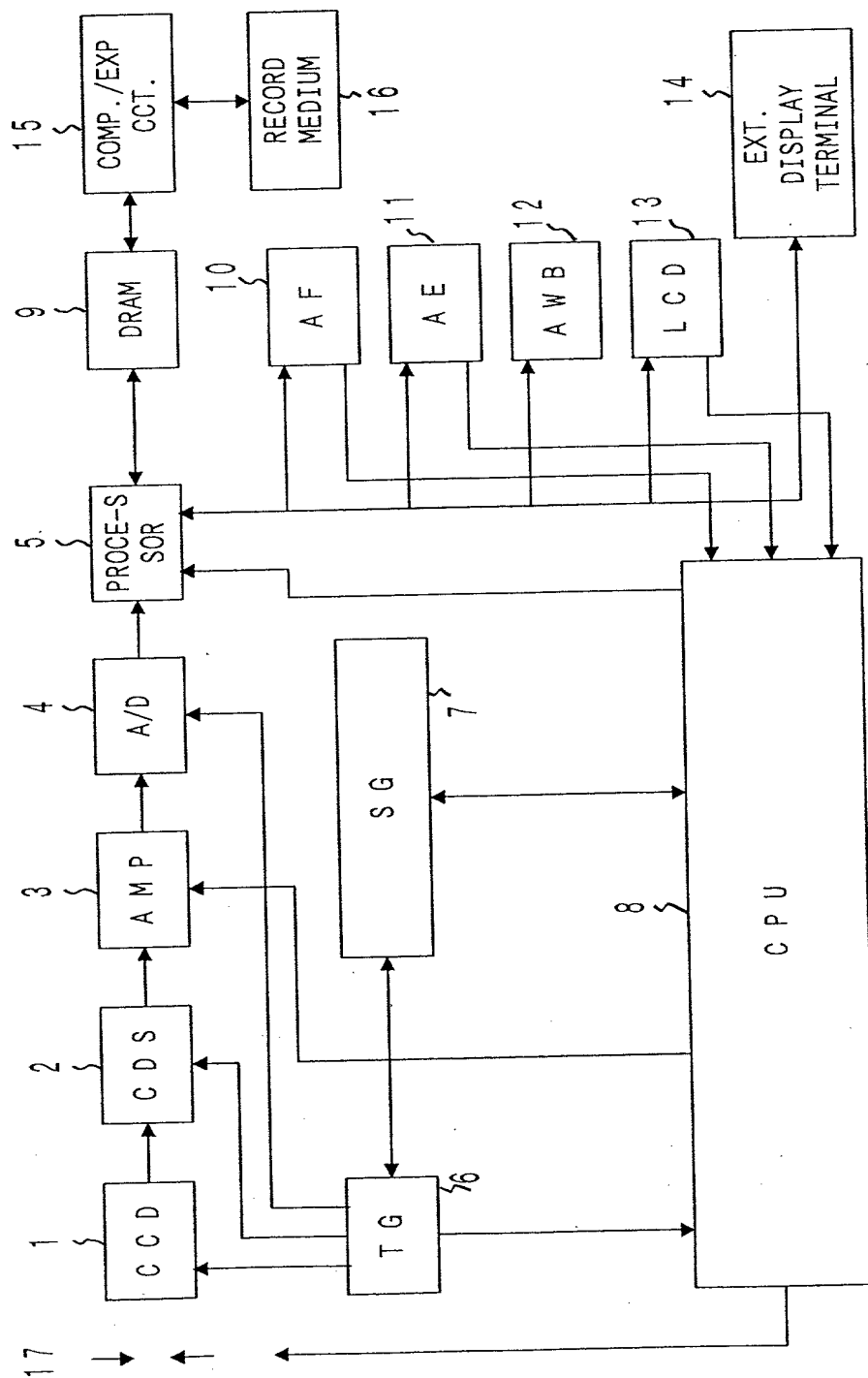


FIG. 2

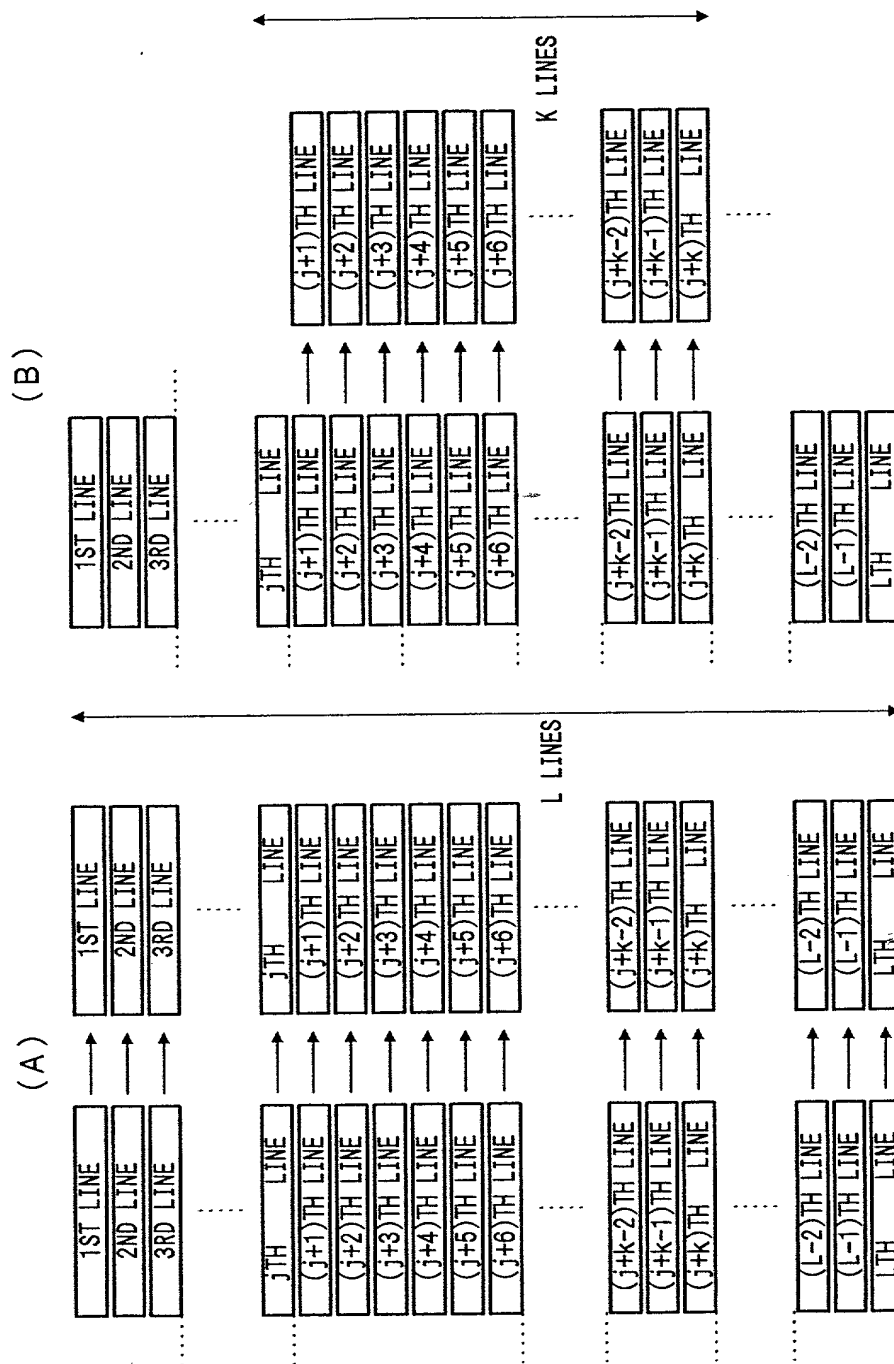


FIG. 4

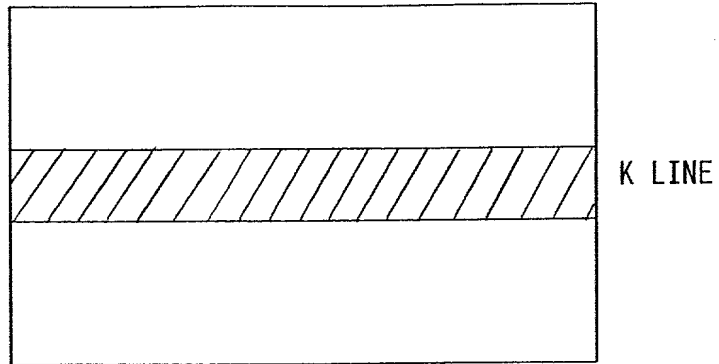


FIG.5

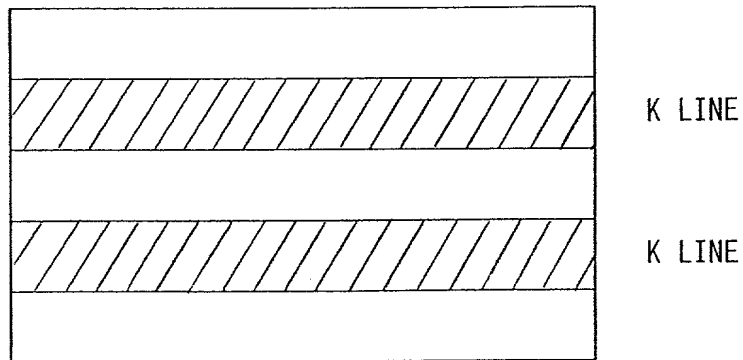


FIG. 6

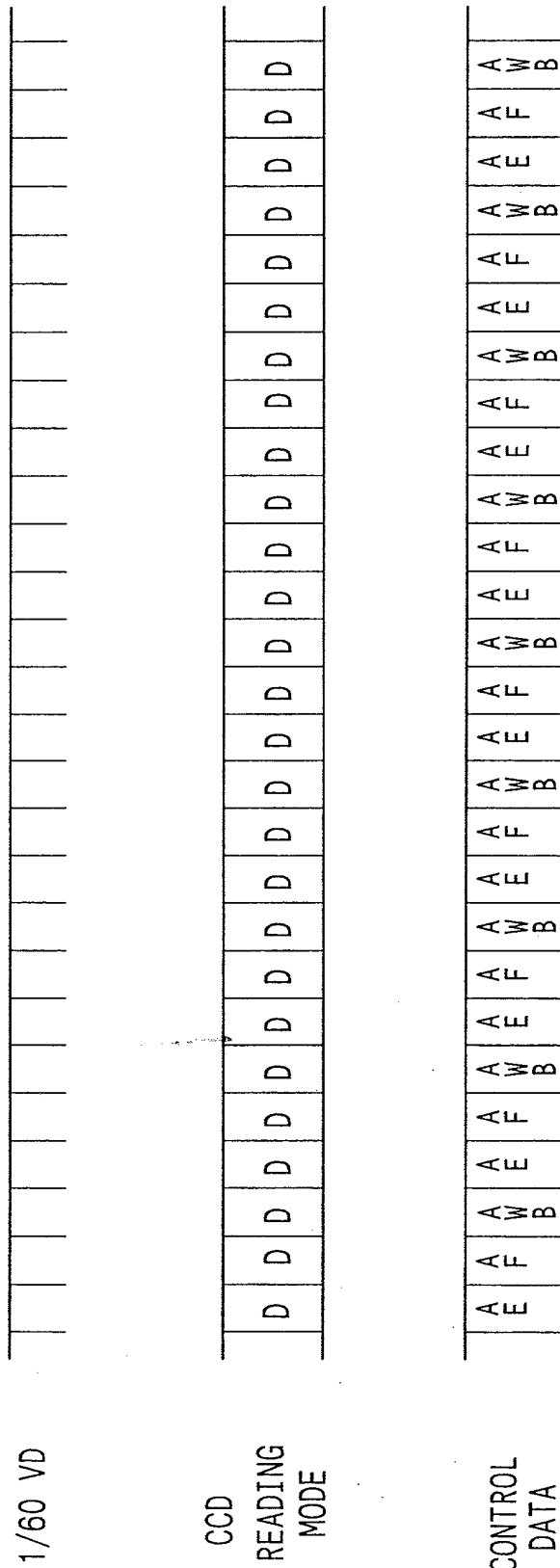


FIG. 7

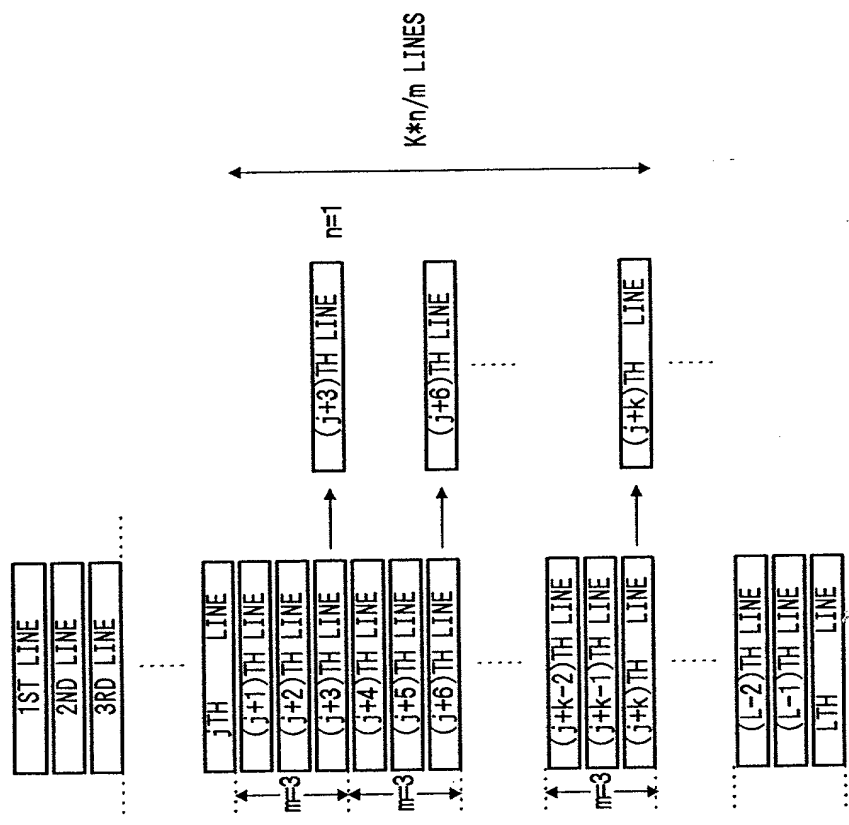


FIG. 8

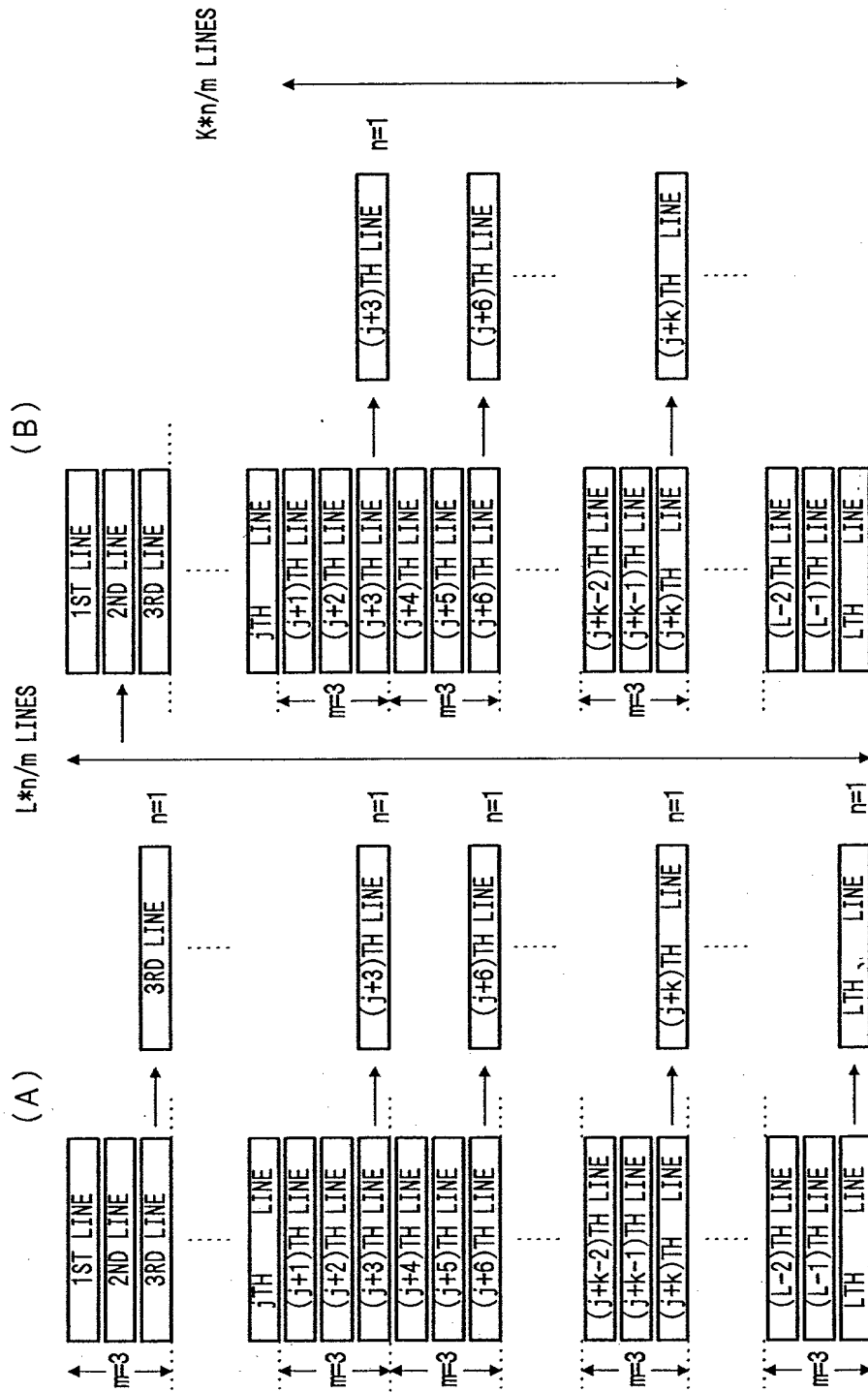


FIG. 9

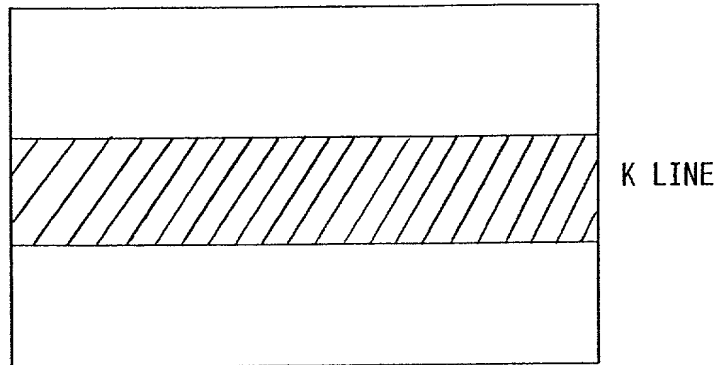


FIG. 10

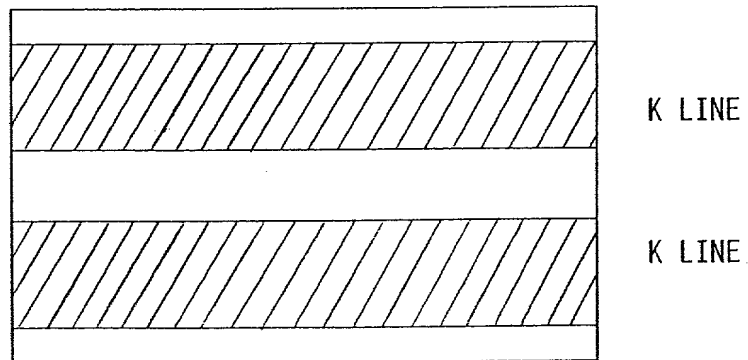


FIG. 11

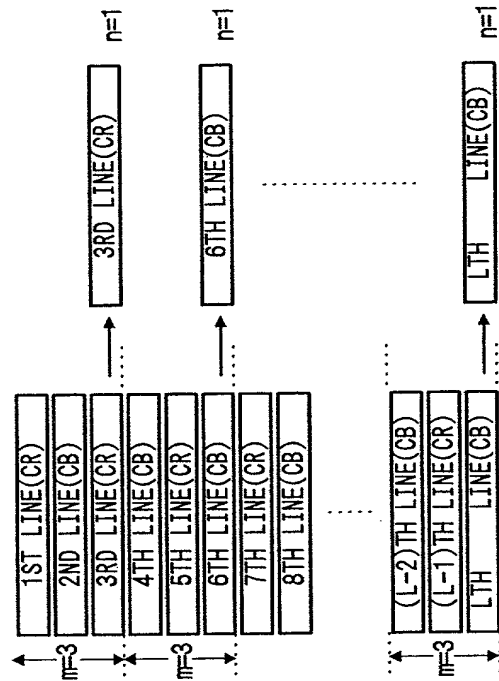
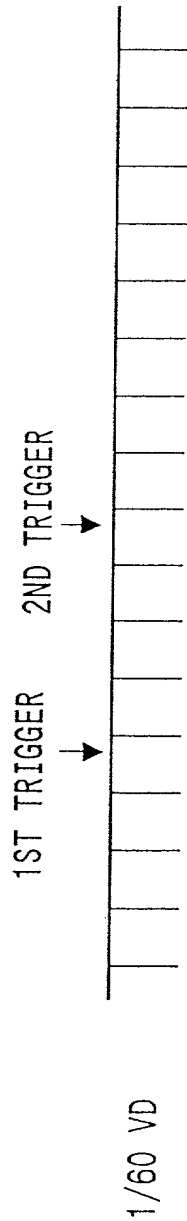


FIG. 12



CCD
READING
MODE

n 1n	n 1n	n 1n	k 1n	k 1n	k 1n	k 1n	k 1n	k 1n	k 1n	SEQUENTIAL SCAN	n 1n	n 1n
---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	--------------------	---------	---------

CONTROL
DATA

A E	A W B	A E	A W B	A F	A F	A F	A F	A F	A F	A F	A E	A W B
--------	-------------	--------	-------------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------------

STILL IMAGE RECORD

FIG. 13

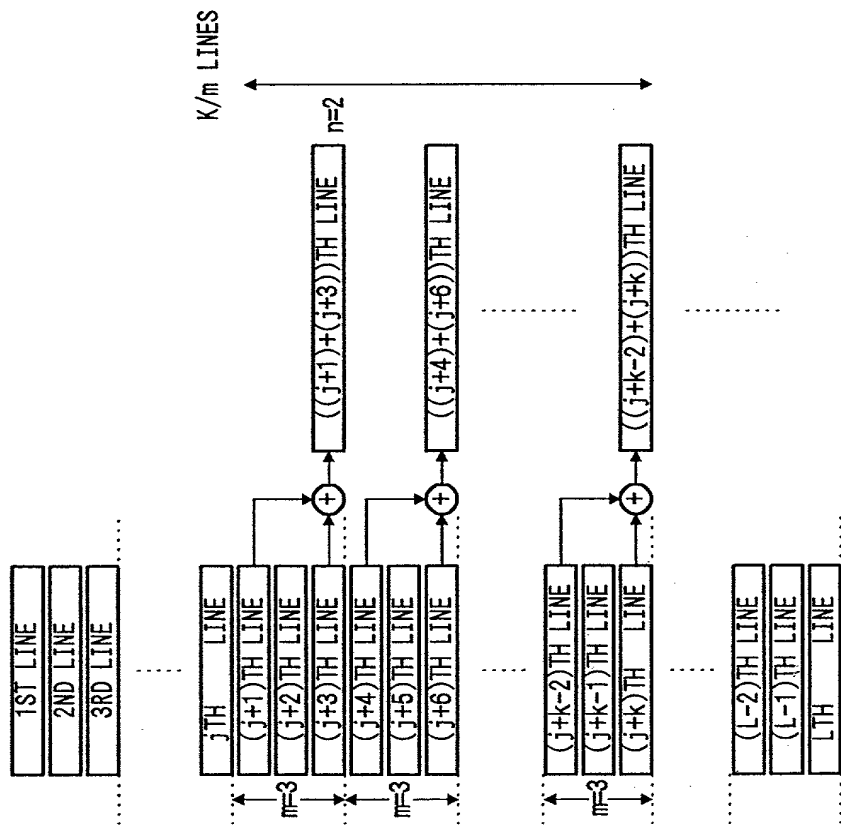


FIG. 14

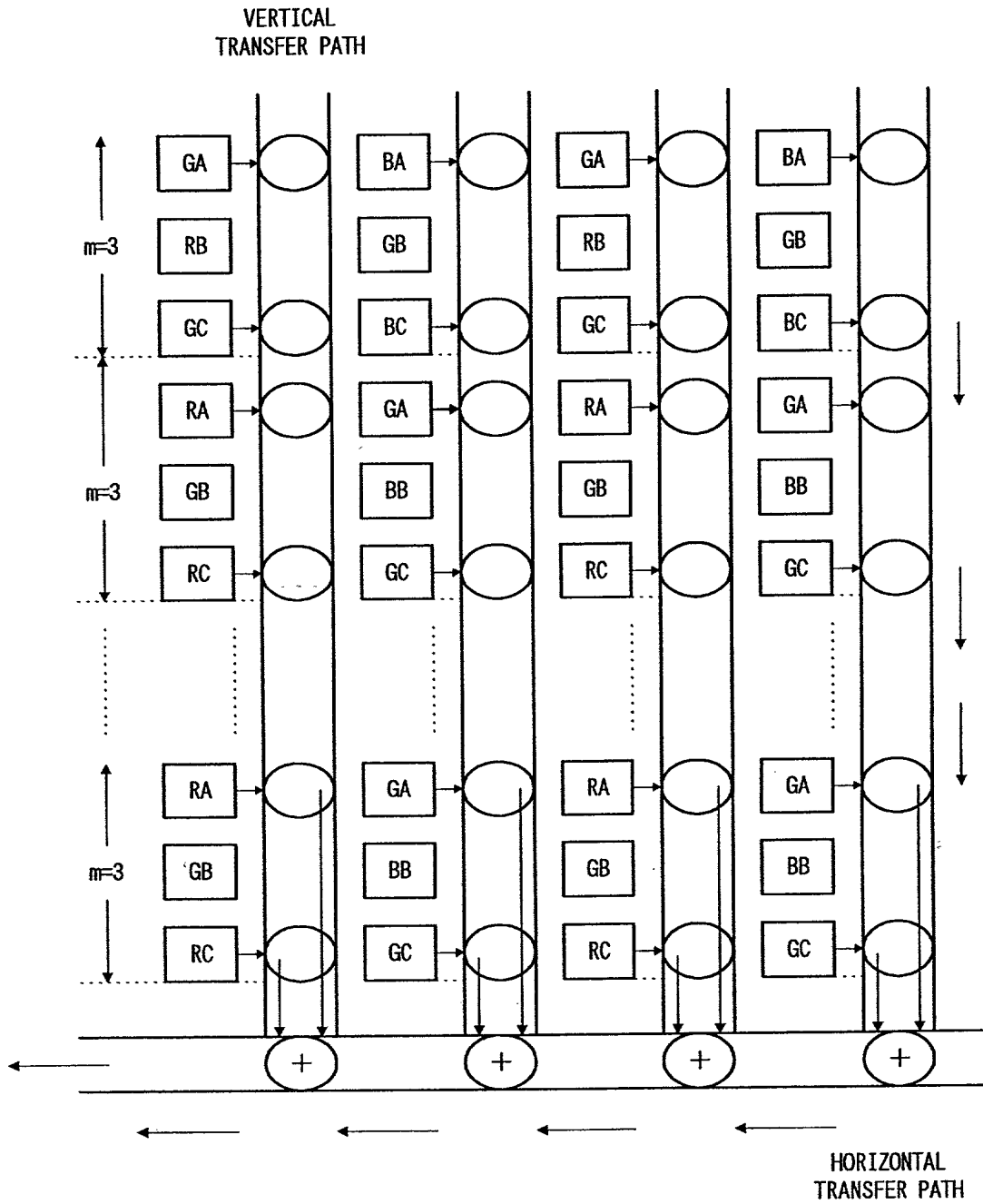


FIG.15

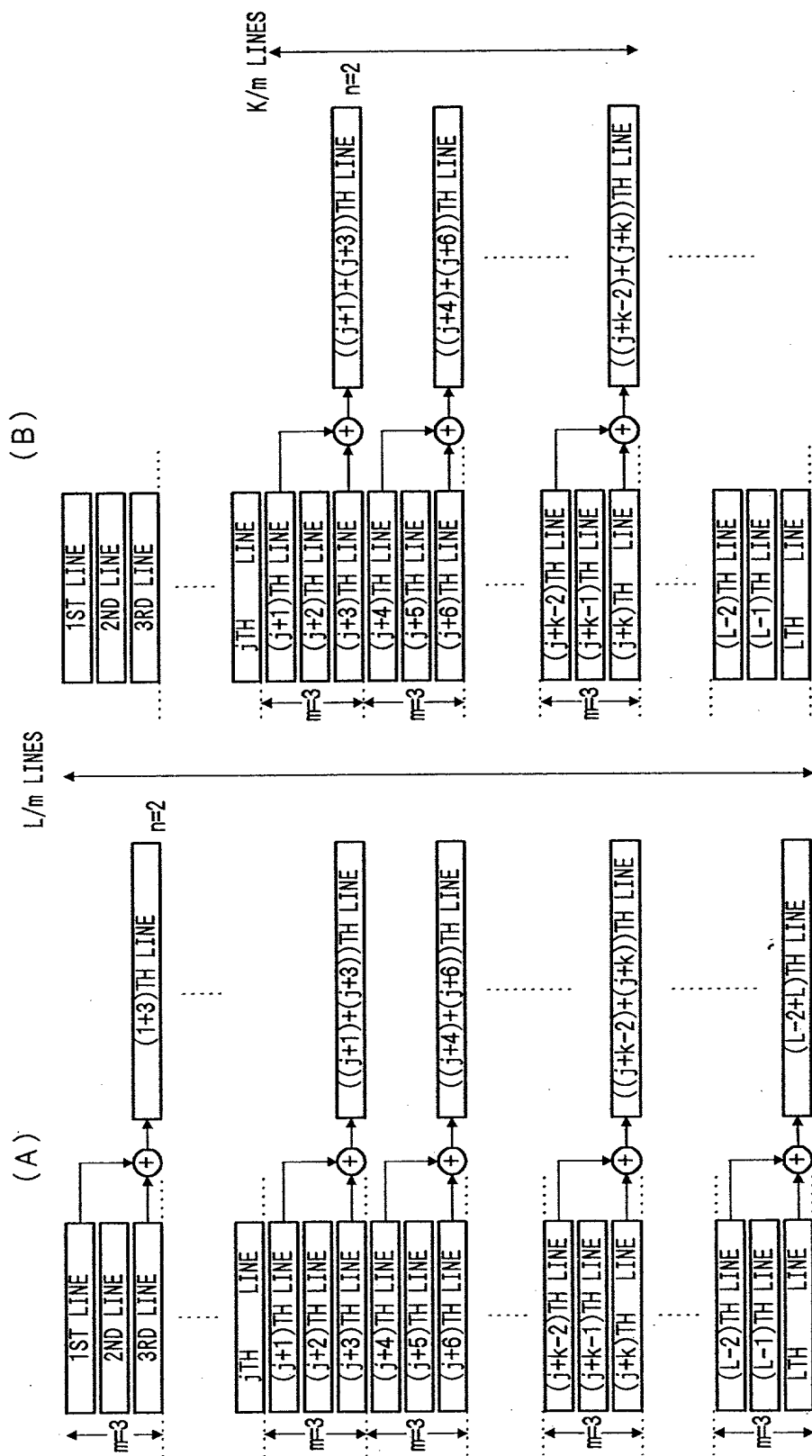


FIG. 16

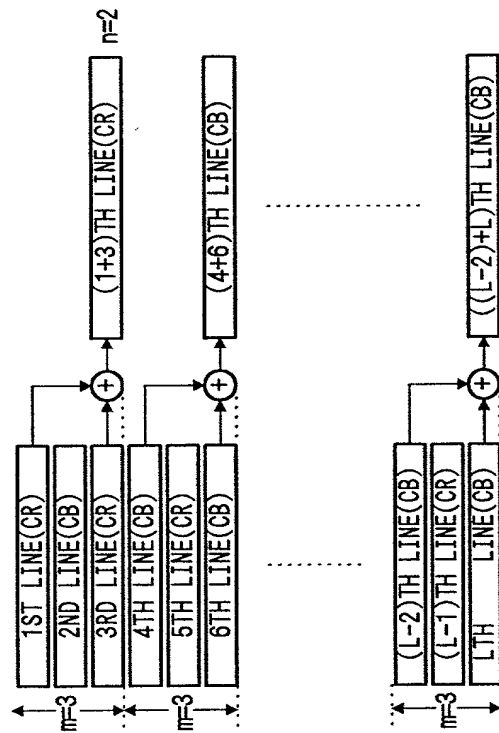


FIG. 18

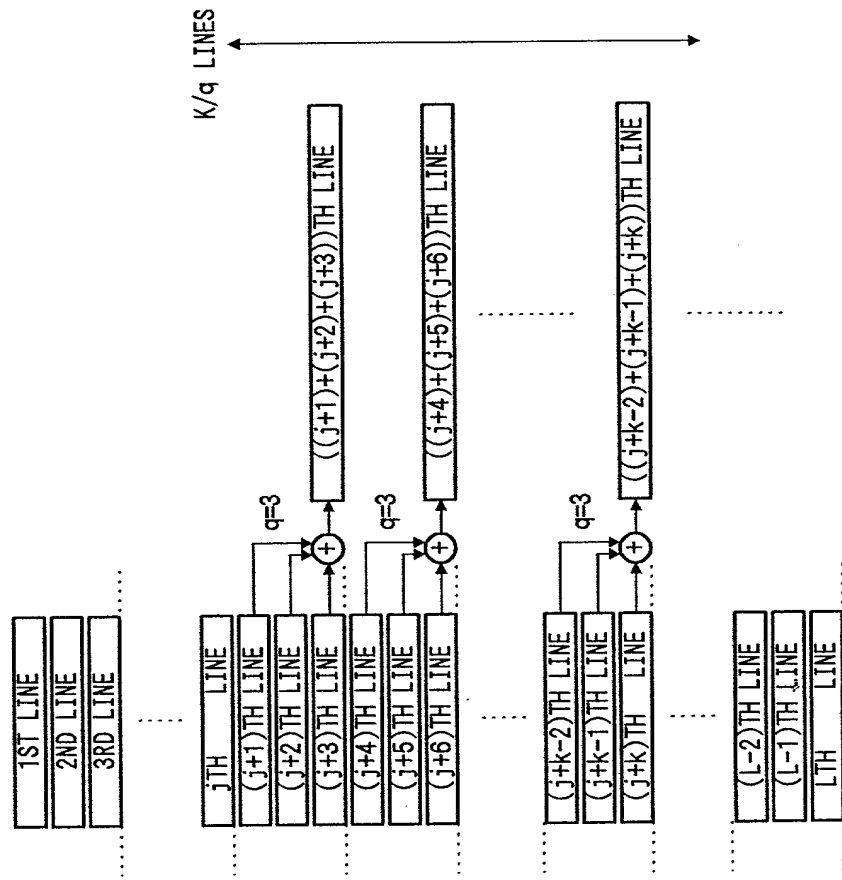


FIG. 19

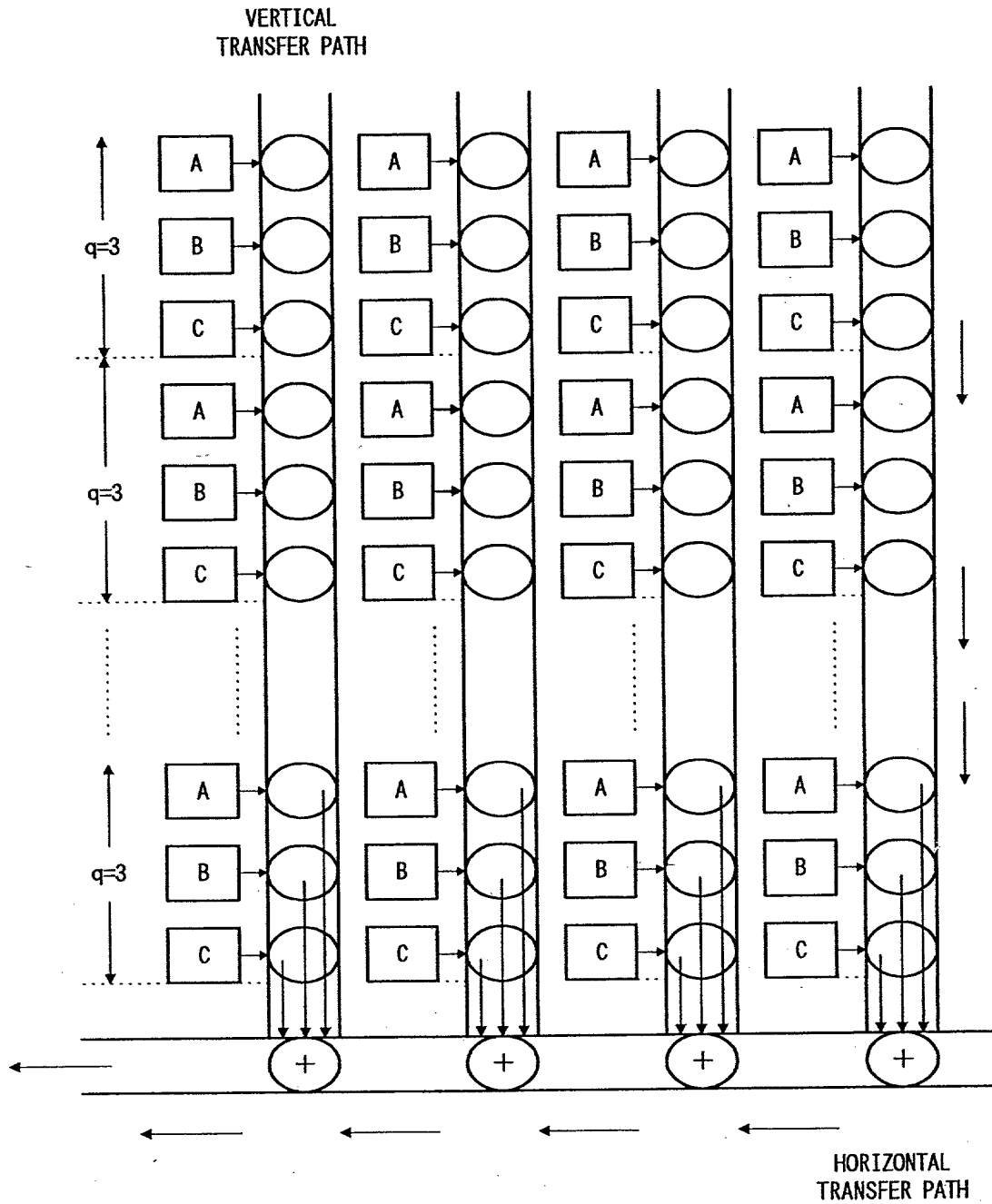


FIG. 20

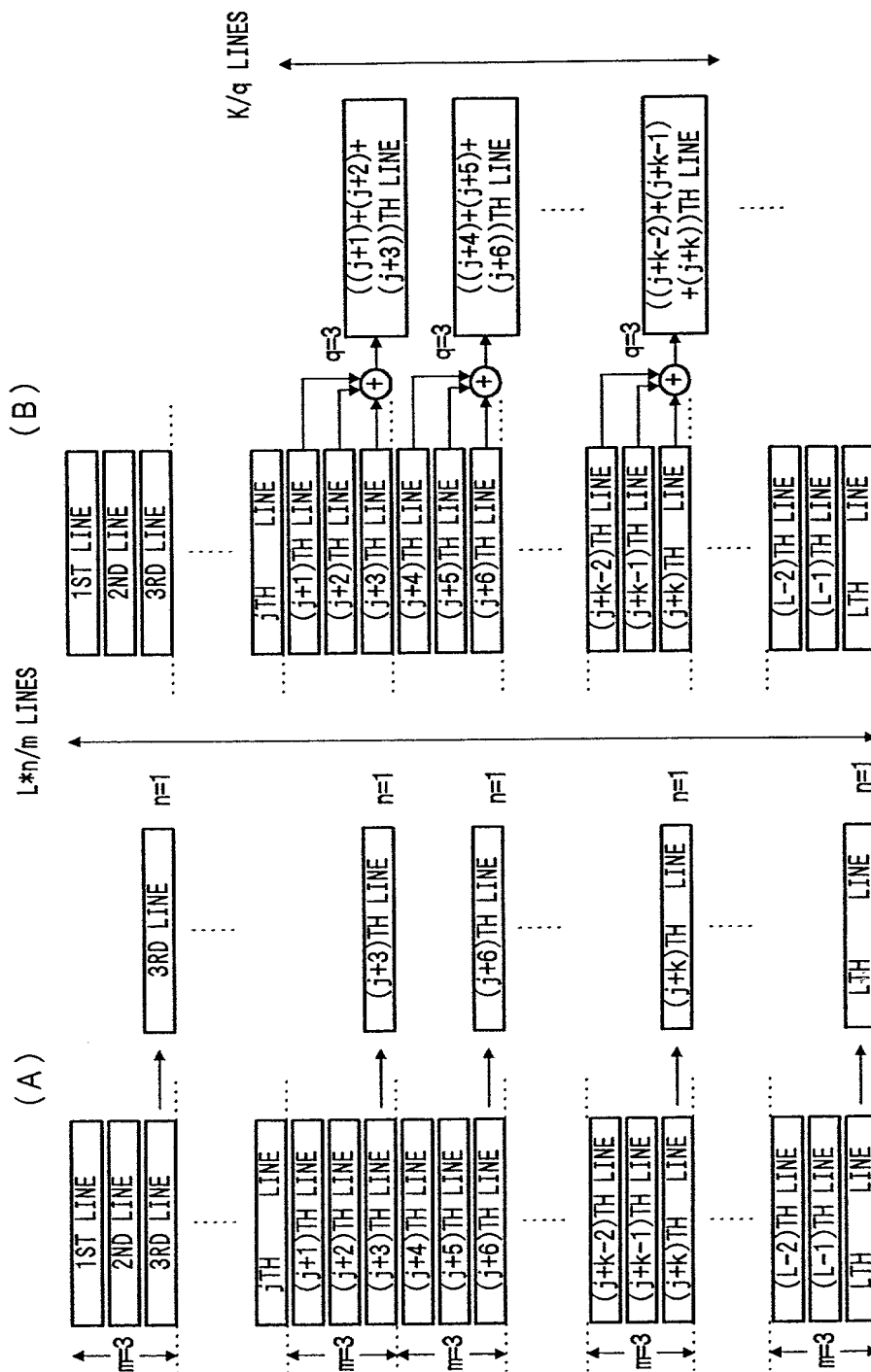


FIG. 21

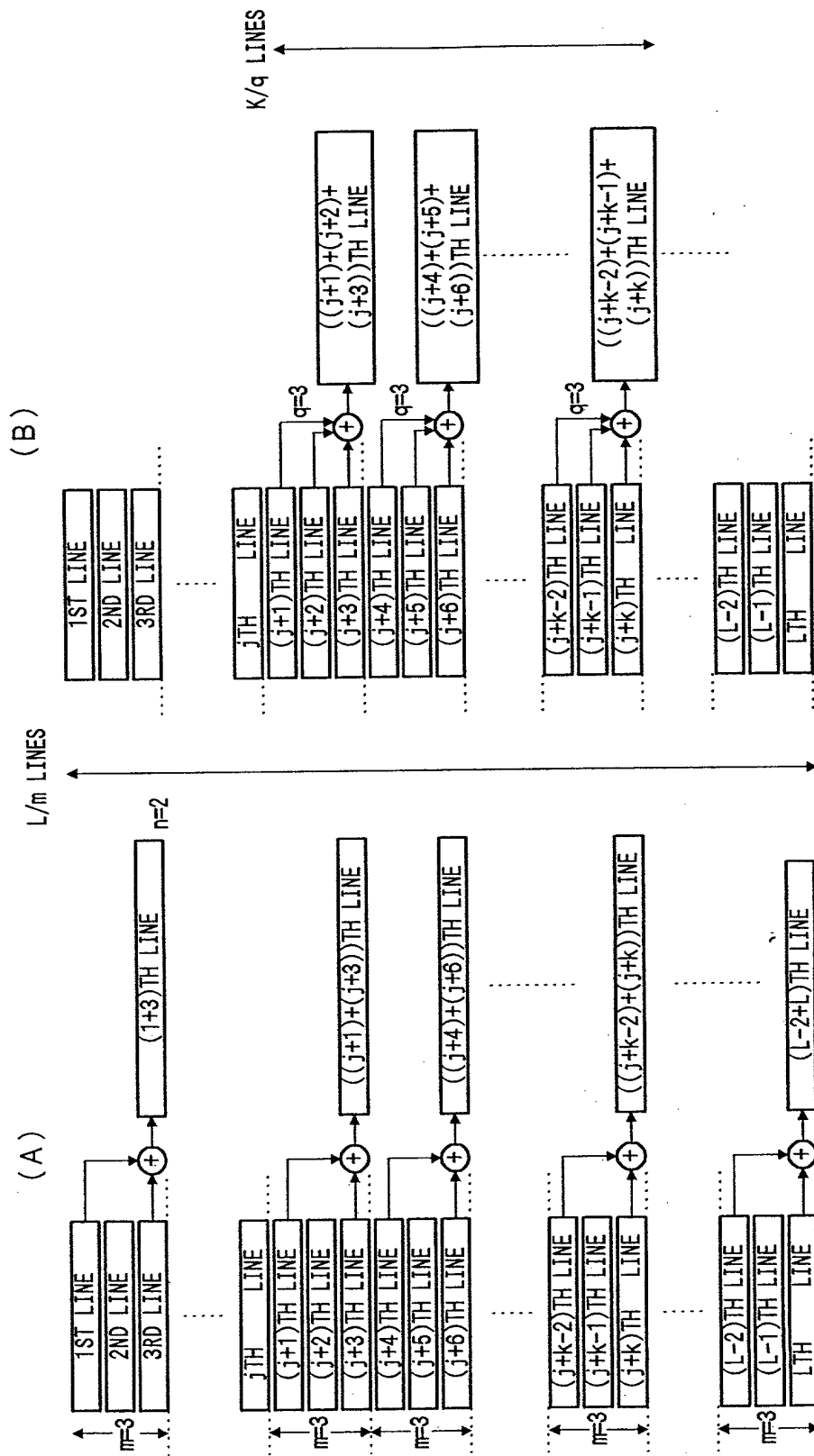


FIG. 22

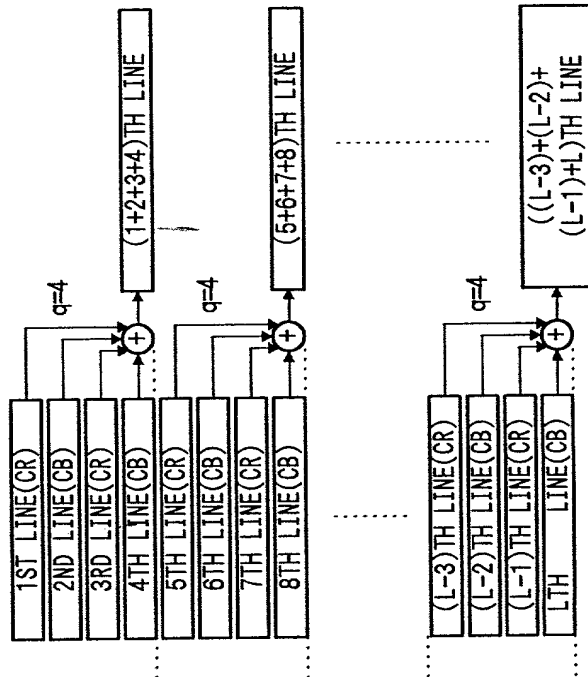


FIG.25

1ST LINE

R	G	R	G	R	G
---	---	---	---	---	---

2ND LINE

G	B	G	B	G	B
---	---	---	---	---	---

3RD LINE

R	G	R	G	R	G
---	---	---	---	---	---

4TH LINE

G	B	G	B	G	B
---	---	---	---	---	---

5TH LINE

R	G	R	G	R	G
---	---	---	---	---	---

6TH LINE

G	B	G	B	G	B
---	---	---	---	---	---

7TH LINE

R	G	R	G	R	G
---	---	---	---	---	---

8TH LINE

G	B	G	B	G	B
---	---	---	---	---	---

FIG. 26

